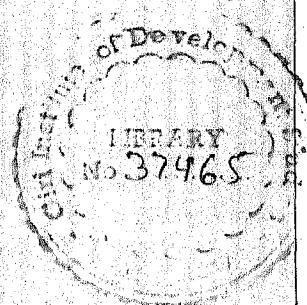


**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND ACTION PLAN FOR  
GENERATION OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT THROUGH  
KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN SELECTED  
DISTRICTS OF EASTERN U.P.**

*Action Plan Mirzapur District*

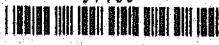


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LUCKNOW 226 024

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND ACTION PLAN  
FOR GENERATION OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT THROUGH  
KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN SELECTED  
DISTRICTS OF EASTERN UTTAR PRADESH**

**Vol.II.1**

**Action Plan  
Mirzapur District**

**A. K. SINGH  
FAHIMUDDIN**

**GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES  
Sector O, Aliganj Housing Scheme  
LUCKNOW 226 024**

**October 2006**

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के चयनित जिलों  
में सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण और  
खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग के माध्यम से  
स्वरोजगार के सृजन हेतु  
कार्य-योजना

[प्रशासकीय सारांश]

(जिला-मिर्जापुर)

ए०के० सिंह  
फहीमुद्दीन

गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान  
सेक्टर-ओ, अलीगंज हाउसिंग स्कीम  
लखनऊ-२२६०२४

जुलाई-२००६

# मिर्जापुर जिले में ग्रामोद्योग के माध्यम से स्वरोजगार—सृजन हेतु कार्य—योजना

## 1. भूमिका :

मिर्जापुर जिले में लोगों के रोजगार का मुख्य आधार कृषि है। तथापि वर्तमान स्तर में कृषि क्षेत्र में अतिरिक्त रोजगार—सृजन सम्भव नहीं है। उपेक्षित पड़े वृहद् औद्योगिक इकाइयों की रोजगार—सृजन क्षमता भी नगण्य है। वृद्धिमान कार्य—शक्ति को पर्याप्त रोजगार मुहैया कराने में अपर्याप्त विकसित लघु एवं ग्रामीण उद्योग भी सक्षम नहीं है। शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को वेतन आधारित रोजगार प्रदान करने वाला कोई सम्भाव्य क्षेत्र भी अब तक विकसित नहीं किया जा सका है। उपरोक्त सन्दर्भ में वृहद् स्तर पर स्वरोजगार सृजन हेतु एक कार्य योजना अपेक्षित है। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन इसी से संबद्ध है।

## 2. मिर्जापुर जिले में सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योग :

मिर्जापुर जिले में अधिकांश उद्योग ग्रामोद्योग ही हैं, जो सामान्यतः कम निवेश और घरेलू श्रम के उपयोग से गृह—उद्यमों के रूप में चलाये जाते हैं। इनके उत्पाद स्थानीय मांग की पूर्ति करते हैं और स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था से गहन जुड़ाव रखते हैं। इस प्रकार के उद्योगों के विकास की उत्कट सम्भावना है।

सरकारी एजेंसियों/बैंकरों ने मिर्जापुर जिले के लिए सम्भाव्य उद्योगों की वृहद् सूची तैयार की है। जैसे जिला उद्योग केन्द्र द्वारा लघु औद्योगिक इकाइयों और 'खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड' द्वारा ग्रामोद्योगों के संवर्द्धन का प्रयास, जो कि किसी जिले में इस तरह की क्रियाओं की मांग को सम्भाव्यता के दृष्टि में रखे बिना विकसित की जा सकती है।

उपरोक्त कमियों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए अपने अध्ययन में हमने सम्भाव्य उद्योगों की पहचान का आधार विभिन्न ग्रामोद्योगों हेतु लोगों द्वारा व्यक्त प्राथमिकताओं को बनाया है।

प्राथमिक आंकड़ा संग्रहण में प्राप्त मिर्जापुर जिले के नक्सल प्रभावित विकास खण्डों के लोगों द्वारा व्यक्त प्राथमिकताओं के आधार पर चिन्हित किये गये ग्रामोद्योग को निम्नांकित तालिका-1 के अन्तर्गत दर्शाया गया है :

तालिका-1 मिर्जापुर जिले में चिन्हित किये गये सम्भाव्य उद्योगों की सूची

खादी एवं गोमोद्योग	क्रसं०
	1. कारपेट / दरी
	2. सिले सिलाये वस्त्र
	3. विद्युत सज्जा / टेन्ट हाउस
	4. भवेशी चारा
	5. साईकिल रिपेयरिंग
	6. चावल मिल
	7. आटा मिल / चक्की
	8. कृषि उपकरणों की मरम्मत
	9. पत्थर कटाई
	10. बढ़ईगिरी
	11. दर्जीगिरी
	12. चूड़ी
	13. साबुन फैक्ट्री
अन्य आर्थिक क्रियायें	1. सामान्य दुकान
	2. मुर्गी पालन
	3. डेरी फार्म
	4. बकरी पालन
	5. ट्रान्सपोर्ट
	6. हार्डवेयर
	7. मत्स्य पालन
	8. सुअर-पालन
	9. भेड़पालन
	10. कृषि विस्तार
	11. इमारती पत्थर
	12. उर्वरक की दुकान
	13. आरा मशीन

### 2.1 सम्भाव्य उद्योगों को छुनने के कारण :

सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार लगभग 84% उत्तरदाताओं ने अच्छी आय को और 74% उत्तरदाताओं ने सरल-विपणन को उद्योग विशेष को छुनने के कारण के रूप में बतलाया है। उत्तरदाताओं ने सरल वित्तीयन को किसी उद्योग को छुनने का 41% लोगों ने कच्चे माल को व 6% लोगों ने सरल वित्तीयन को किसी उद्योग को छुनने का मुख्य कारण बतलाया है। उद्योग विशेष सम्बन्धी आवश्यक कार्य कौशल के ज्ञान को लगभग 10% उत्तरदाताओं ने उस उद्योग को छुनने के कारण के रूप में बताया है।

‘अन्य आर्थिक गतिविधियों’ के लिए प्राथमिकता की तुलना में खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के उद्योगों के मामलों में यह पाया गया है कि अच्छी आय, सरल विपणन और कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता इन उद्योगों को चुनने के लिए अपेक्षाकृत महत्वपूर्ण कारण रहें हैं।

#### 2.2 मिर्जापुर जिले में कृषि-आधारित उद्योगों की सम्भाव्यता :

बहुसंख्यक उत्तरदाताओं ने विविध कृषि आधारित उद्योगों को प्राथमिकता दी है। उन्होंने इन उद्योगों को चुनने का मूल कारण कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता को माना है।

#### 2.3 मिर्जापुर जिले में पशुपालन :

कृषि के बाद दूसरी सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक क्रिया पशुपालन मिर्जापुर जिले में पर्याप्त विकसित है। इनमें दुधारू पशुओं की संख्या बहुतायत में है। तथापि अब तक डेयरी विकास परियोजनाएं अपेक्षित परिणाम नहीं दे सकी हैं। जिले में 116 पंजीकृत दुग्ध समितियाँ हैं जिसमें केवल 30 ही कार्यरत हैं। क्योंकि ग्रामीण आबादी को रोजगार सुलभ कराने में यह सेक्टर एक महत्वपूर्ण व सक्षम रूपोत है, अतएव इस सेक्टर द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं का शीघ्र समाधान किया जाना चाहिए।

#### 2.4 मिर्जापुर जिले में खादी इकाइयों की प्रगति :

खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड, लखनऊ द्वारा उपलब्ध कराये गये आंकड़ों के अनुसार, मिर्जापुर जनपद में केवल पाँच संघ/समिति खादी उत्पादन में संलग्न थी। इनका कुल उत्पादन मूल्य 3.85 लाख रु0 और कुल बिक्री कीमत 3.98 लाख रु0 थी। जिले में खादी सेक्टर ने 135 लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया था। फिल्ड सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार जिले में खादी के विकास की तीव्र सम्भाव्यता है।

#### 2.5 विभिन्न विकास खण्डों में ग्रामोद्योग की योजना :

सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योगों की पहचान के बाद यह तय किया गया है कि मिर्जापुर जनपद के नक्सल प्रभावित विकास खण्डों में विभिन्न सम्भाव्य उद्योगों की कितनी इकाइयों को बढ़ावा दिया जाय। इस आधार पर, मिर्जापुर जिले के चार नक्सल प्रभावित विकास-खण्डों में कुल मिलाकर 2003 इकाइयों को बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है। इसके तहत, खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के इकाइयों की संख्या 305 और ‘अन्य आर्थिक क्रियाओं’ के अन्तर्गत इकाइयों की संख्या 1698

आ रही है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि वर्ष 2006-07 की अवधि में खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड प्रति विकास खण्ड लगभग 76 इकाइयों का संवर्द्धन करेगा। खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड की विगत उपलब्धियों के मद्देनजर यह संख्या तर्कसंगत प्रतीत हो रही है।

क्र सं	खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग	स्थापित किये जाने वाले की संख्या	अनुमानित निवेश	अनुमानित रोजगार सृजन
1.	कारपेट / दरी	46	128.00	184
2.	सिले सिलाये वस्त्र	48	75.60	240
3.	विद्युत सज्जा / टेन्ट हाउस	37	15.20	370
4.	साबुन फैक्ट्री	2	5.60	6
5.	साइकिल रिपेयरिंग	17	20.40	68
6.	चावल मिल	7	25.60	84
7.	आटा मिल / चक्की	22	28.80	132
8.	मवेशी चारा	16	19.20	240
9.	कृषि उपकरणों की मरम्मत	12	16.80	180
10.	बढ़ईगिरि	7	7.20	28
11.	दर्जीगिरि	45	16.00	360
12.	चूड़ी	15	12.80	315
13.	पथर कटाई	31	60000	620
14.	योग	305	431.2	2755
अन्य आर्थिक क्रियाएँ				
1.	सामान्य दुकान	120	67.20	480
2.	मुर्गी पालन	78	34.00	780
3.	डेयरी फार्म	887	361.46	7096
4.	बकरी पालन	212	94.40	1272
5.	ट्रांसपोर्ट	68	120.00	136
6.	हार्डवेयर	9	16.00	90
7.	मत्स्य पालन	39	49304	234
8.	सुअर पालन	204	93.60	1632
9.	भेड़ पालन	19	18.00	228
10.	इमारती पथर	6	27.00	144
11.	कृषि विस्तार	21	36.00	126
12.	उर्वरक की दुकान	15	32.40	30
13.	आरा मशीन	20	39.60	100
	योग	1698	988.7	12348
	कुल योग	2003	1419.9	15103

2.6 प्रस्तावित ग्रामोद्योग के माध्यम से रोजगार-सृजन :

विविध ग्रामोद्योग को स्थापित करने की हमारी प्रस्तावित योजना से लगभग 15103 लोगों को वर्ष 2006-07 में रोजगार उपलब्ध होगा।

2.7 प्रस्तावित ग्रामोद्योगों की वित्तीय आवश्यकताएँ :

मिर्जापुर जिले में प्रस्तावित ग्रामोद्योगों के संवर्द्धन हेतु कुल अनुमानित वित्तीय आवश्यकता 14.20 करोड़ रु० की है। यह आंकलन 'सम्भाव्यता-युक्त ऋण योजना' के प्रक्षेपित अनुमानों पर आधारित है।

2.8 सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योग के लिए कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता :

ग्रामोद्योगों के विकास के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता। मिर्जापुर जनपद में भी इन उद्योगों को लोगों द्वारा चुनने का सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण कारण है इनके लिए स्थानीय स्तर पर सुलभ कच्चे माल। सर्वेक्षण से स्पष्ट है कि सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योगों को इस जनपद में कच्चे माल की किसी समस्या का सामना नहीं करना पड़ेगा।

2.9 सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योगों के उत्पादों के विपणन के विषय में उत्तरदाताओं के विचार :

विपणन की संभावना के बिना किसी भी उद्योग का अस्तित्व कठिन हो जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में बहुसंख्यक उत्तरदाताओं ने सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योगों के उत्पादों की समीपवर्ती क्षेत्रों में विपणन की अच्छी संभावना व्यक्त की है। स्पष्ट है कि सम्भाव्य उद्योग अधिकांशतः स्थानीय मांगों की पूर्ति करेंगे।

2.10 कार्यकौशल के प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकता :

लोगों द्वारा वांछित ग्रामोद्योगों के लिए तकनीकी कार्यकौशल आवश्यक है। किन्तु इस हेतु मिर्जापुर जिले में प्रशिक्षण की आधारभूत संरचना अपर्याप्त है। जनपद में केवल तीन 'औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान' हैं। एक मिर्जापुर शहर में और एक शिखर और नारायणपुर में। निम्नांकित नये ट्रेडों को भी कार्यकौशल विकास कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित किया जाना चाहिए।

- कृषि उपकरणों का उत्पादन व मरम्मत
- बैकरी
- दुग्ध प्रसंस्करण

- खाद्य प्रसंस्करण
- रूप सज्जा
- कम्प्यूटर हार्डवेयर / सॉफ्टवेयर
- बढ़ईगिरी
- मोबाइल फोन रिपेयरिंग
- छपाई (मुद्रण)
- फोटोग्राफी और वीडियोग्राफी
- शहद-उत्पादन तकनीकी
- खादी
- औषधीय पौधों की खेती व प्रसंस्करण

इसके अतिरिक्त ग्रामीण कारीगरों के सहायतार्थ कुछ 'सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्र' विकसित किये जायें। इन सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों की भूमिका ऐसे केन्द्रीय कारक की हो, जो कारीगरों के लिए कच्चे माल प्राप्त करने, उत्पादों के डिजाइन तैयार करने और उनके विपणन में सहायक हो सकें। क्योंकि कारीगर अपने दम पर इनकी स्थापना नहीं कर सकते, अतः इन सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों का विकास स्व-सहायता समूहों के माध्यम से किया जाना चाहिए। इसके लिए स्व-सहायता समूहों को एकल अनुदान उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिए।

#### 2.11 आधारभूत संरचना की उपलब्धता और अंतराल :

मिर्जापुर जिले में आधारभूत संरचना की उपलब्धता व आवश्यकता के बीच एक चौड़ी खाई है। इस खाई को पाटने के लिए निम्नांकित कदम सुझाये गये हैं:

#### विद्युतीकरण :

ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण को राज्यस्तर पर लाने के लिये आर.आई.डी.एफ. कोष का उपयोग किया जाये।

#### सड़क :

गावों को सड़क से जोड़ने के लिये विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत उपलब्ध कोषों का उपयोग किया जाये।

#### संचार :

नई दूरभाष लाइने उपलब्ध करायी जाय।

## शिक्षा :

सर्व शिक्षा अभियान को प्रभावी ढंग से लागू किया जाये और इसको सबके लिये शिक्षा कार्यक्रम से जोड़ा जाये।

## स्वास्थ्य :

स्वास्थ्य विभाग और उ0प्र0 स्वास्थ्य परियोजना को समन्वित किया जाये।

### 2.12 कार्य योजना के कार्यान्वयन की रणनीति :

इस प्रकार उपरोक्त कार्यायोजना के आधार पर मिर्जापुर जनपद में ग्रामोद्योगों की लगभग 2000 इकाइयों का संवर्द्धन किया जा सकता है। इसके अंतर्गत कुल 7500 लोगों के लिए रोजगार सृजित होगा। इसके लिए वित्तीय आवश्यकता कुल 14.20 करोड़ रु0 की होगी। यह अनुमान वर्ष 2006-07 के लिए है। 'उ0 प्र0 सरकार की औद्योगिक नीति, 2003' के सुझावों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में आगामी वर्षों के लिए इन अनुमानों में 10% से 15% की वार्षिक वृद्धि की जा सकती है। इस सम्बन्ध में खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड व जिला उद्योग केन्द्र के गहन प्रयासों से जनपद में ग्रामोद्योगों को आसानी से संवर्द्धित किया जा सकता है क्योंकि जिले में आधारभूत संरचनाओं की विद्यमानता कमोवेश प्रदेश के आनुपातिक ही हैं। कार्य योजना के कार्यान्वयन की रणनीति के अंतर्गत निम्नांकित बिन्दुओं को दृष्टिगत रखना चाहिए :

- ◆ विकास का एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जाना चाहिए। कृषि, पशुपालन और गैर-कृषि श्रमिक क्रियाओं के विकास को साथ-साथ लिया जाना चाहिए।
- ◆ बैंकों द्वारा बिना बिध्न-बाधा के ग्रामोद्योग हेतु ऋण उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिए।
- ◆ स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं को दृष्टि में रखते हुए आई0टी0आई0 में ट्रेडों व सीटों की संख्या बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए। ग्रामीण कारीगरों हेतु लघु अवधि के पाठ्यक्रमों को तैयार किया जाना चाहिए।
- ◆ ग्रामीण कारीगरों के सहायतार्थ गैर सरकारी संगठनों, व्यक्तिगत कारीगरों व निजी सेक्टर को शामिल करके 'सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों' को विकसित किया जाना चाहिए। खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड द्वारा इन सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों के स्थापनार्थ एकल-अनुदान उपलब्ध कराना चाहिए।

- ◆ उन सेक्टरों के विकास के लिए जो कि खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के मातहत नहीं है, ग्रामीण विभाग व विश्व बैंक द्वारा प्रायोजित यू० पी० डी० ए० एस० पी० और पी० ए० सी० टी० जैसे कार्यक्रमों के मध्य सम्मेलन की आवश्यकता है।
- ◆ खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड को भी अन्वर चरखा पर खादी कताई को लोकप्रिय बनाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए क्योंकि इसमें ग्रामीण आबादी को अल्पकालिक रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने की बड़ी सम्भावना निहित है। मिर्जापुर जिले के कुछ निश्चित क्षेत्रों में इस प्रकार की खादी कताई लोकप्रिय हो चुकी है।
- ◆ रससहायता समूहों का निर्माण करके, इनके द्वारा गैर सरकारी संगठनों के सहयोग से खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड सम्बन्धी उद्योगों को अपने हाथ में लेने की सम्भावना ढूँढ़ी जानी चाहिए।
- ◆ इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड अभिप्रेक्षण, प्रशिक्षण, बैंकों व निजी सेक्टर से सम्बन्ध रखापित करके और सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों को विकसित करके समुचित योजना के साथ यहां चिन्हित किये गये क्रियाओं को अपनायें।

मिर्जापुर जनपद में, वृहद रोजगार सृजन हेतु ग्रामोद्योगों के विकास की प्रस्तावित कार्य-योजना के सफल कार्यान्वयन हेतु खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के अधिकारियों की इसके प्रति प्रतिबद्धता अपरिहार्य है।

# CHAPTER I

## BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

### I. Introduction

Of late naxalite activities have been growing in different areas of the country. According to the 2004-2005 Annual Report of the Ministry of Home affairs, at present 76 districts in 9 states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh are inflicted with Naxalism. Naxalism finds acceptance in these areas because of extreme poverty, landlessness, unemployment, failure of the state in terms of providing access to basic human needs and atrocities by the dominant groups as well as security forces and forest officials. In other words, the development process has failed to benefit the most deprived sections of the people.

In view of the growing menace of Naxalite activities in different parts of the country, a meeting of the Standing Committee of Chief Ministers of the Naxalite affected states was held on 19 September, 2005. It was noted in the meeting that the problem of Naxalism has to be addressed by accelerating socio-economic development of the affected areas along with effective and sustained police action against the Naxal violence. The central government has decided to allocate an amount of Rs. 2 crores per annum per Naxalite affected districts for development activities.

There is, thus, a clear recognition of the fact that the problem of Naxalism and rural violence cannot be treated merely as a law and order problem and it should be seen essentially as a developmental problem. Therefore, a strategy for accelerating socio-economic economic development has to be adopted for areas affected by Naxalism so as to generate gainful employment activities for the unemployed youth to wean them away from the path of violence and unlawful activities. Apart from development of infrastructure in these regions and provision of basic human needs of the people, better access to land and forest resources, the strategy has to lay emphasis on diversification of the rural economy through promotion of rural industries and services.

### II. Role of Rural Industries

India lives in villages, as 80 per cent of its population is rural. A large percentage (nearly 70 per cent) still depends upon agriculture and allied activities. The increasing number of the people cannot be absorbed in the agricultural sector. The modern industrial sector due to its

capital-intensive nature is unable to generate employment on a large scale. Hence, rural industrialisation has to be promoted as an important development strategy for rural development in terms of income and employment generation and poverty alleviation. Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, had visualised the development of village industries as an important tool for promoting a self-reliant rural economy and decentralised process of growth.

Promotion of village and khadi industries needs support as these industries:

- Provide high employment per unit of capital
- Offer self employment opportunities
- Check migration from rural to urban areas
- Use simple technology
- Preserve traditional skills and craftsmanship
- Utilise local resources
- Are environment friendly

Cottage and village industries are defined to include the following type of units:

- Which are located in rural areas outside municipal limits having population less than 20,000 people.
- Provide employment to at least one person on every capital investment of Rs. 50,000/-
- Fall within the categories of scheduled Village Industries.

Khadi and village industries cover varied type of manufacturing and service activities.

These have been grouped in seven categories as shown below:

<b>GROUP I:</b>	<b>Mineral Based Industry</b> e.g. : Cottage Pottery Industry, Manufacturing of Bangles, Lime Stone and Lime Paints Pigments etc.
<b>GROUP II:</b>	<b>Forest Based Industry</b> e.g. Hand Made Paper, Gums & Resins, Cane and Bamboo work, Collection and processing of herbal products etc.
<b>GROUP III:</b>	<b>Agro Based and Food Industry</b> e.g. Processing & Packing of Cereals, Pulses, spices, Fruits & Vegetable preservation, Palm Gur etc.
<b>GROUP IV:</b>	<b>Polymer and Chemical Based Industry</b> e.g. Cottage Soap Industry, Rubber goods, Flaying & Curing of hides, Rexin, PVC, Essential Oils, Detergent Washing Powder, etc.
<b>GROUP V:</b>	<b>Engineering and Non Conventional Energy</b> e.g. Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Manufacture of paper pins, Clips, Safety pins, Stove pins, Utensils, aluminum Products, Electronics items etc.
<b>GROUP VI:</b>	<b>Textile Industry (Excluding Khadi)</b> e.g. Manufacturing of Lok Vastra Clothing, Hosiery, Tailoring and preparation of Readymade Garments, Surgical Bandages, Toys and Doll making etc.
<b>GROUP VII:</b>	<b>Service Industry</b> e.g. Laundry, Barber, Plumbing, Tyre Vulcanising, Battery Charging etc.

### **III. U.P. Khadi & Village Industries Board**

The Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board was constituted under the Legislation No. 10 A, 1960 as consultative Board to promote Khadi and Rural industries in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Thereafter, an amendment was made in 1966 in the original legislation, which empowered the Board to implement all schemes of Khadi and village industries. Thereafter, the Khadi and Village Industries Board was constituted as an autonomous institution and in April 1967, all schemes implemented by the Directorate of Industries for the development of Khadi and Village Industries were transferred to the Board.

The Uttar Pradesh Khadi & Village Industries Board (UPKVIB) is charged with the mission of promoting rural industrialisation in U.P. through development of Cottage and Village Industries with a view to create employment opportunities in rural areas by:

- Creating opportunities of self-employment and imparting training
- Using traditional artisan skills
- Developing appropriate technology, products and processes devising effective marketing strategies to market the output.

In its operation, the Board:

- Identifies and selects potential entrepreneurs
- Provides them motivational and skill training
- Makes available financial resources on easy terms
- Guides entrepreneurs in establishing their ventures
- Provides marketing linkages and export opportunities

At present, the U.P. Khadi and Village Industries Board is implementing the following two schemes:

#### **1. Chief Minister Gramodyog Rozgar Yojna:**

The Chief Minister Gramodyog Rozgar Yojna was started by the Board from 1 April, 2005 in whole of the Uttar Pradesh to deal with the problem of rising employment in rural areas, and to check the migration of labour and educated youths from rural areas,. Under the scheme, loan amount up to Rs. 5.00 lakh is arranged through banks. The entrepreneur has to pay only 4 percent rate of interest on the borrowed amount and the balance amount of interest is paid by the government of Uttar Pradesh directly to the bank. Under the scheme, industrial activities recognized by the Board are provided support. The projects are to be in line with the guidelines of the NABARD. The project based on local resources, needs and skill are considered for support under the scheme.

## 2. Margin Money scheme:

Under the scheme, loan is arranged for project costing up to the maximum of Rs. 25 lakh. 25 percent margin money is provided to projects costing up to Rs. 10 lakh. For project costing between Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh, share of margin money is reduced to 10 percent. The general categories of entrepreneurs/institutions/societies are required to arrange 10 percent of project cost by themselves as margin money. The entrepreneurs belonging to weaker section, SC/ST, OBC, women, handicapped, ex-service men, minorities and of hill areas have been placed under the special category. These entrepreneurs are provided 30 percent margin money on the project costing Rs. 10 lakh. They will have to invest 5 percent of total project cost as their own share capital. The project costing beyond Rs. 10 lakh and up to Rs. 25 lakh, 10 percent margin money is provided.

## IV. The Proposed Study

It is in the above background that this study has been undertaken to conduct a socio-economic survey of households and prepare an action plan for promoting employment through Khadi and Villages industries for the six selected districts of East U.P., which have been affected by the problem of Naxalism in the recent years.

The problem of naxalite activity covers 37 blocks, spread over six districts of the eastern region as per details given below:

Districts	Number of Blocks
Chandauli	3
Sonbhadra	6
Mirzapur	4
Ghazipur	5
Ballia	13
Deoria	6

A total number of 634 villages are identified as affected by the problem of naxalite activities, out of which 332 villages have been identified as highly sensitive, 190 villages as sensitive and 112 villages as partially sensitive.

## V. Objectives

Promotion of employment opportunities in general and self-employment in particular is urgently needed in these districts to deal with the situation. The proposed study is an attempt in this direction.

The objectives of the study include the following:

1. To analyze the present socio-economic conditions in the study area with the help of primary and secondary data.
2. To analyze the socio-economic profile of the households.
3. To identify the resource potential and suitable economic activities, which may be promoted in the study area.
4. To identify the gaps in infrastructure for the development of the identified economic activities.
5. To identify the youths who are willing to take up self-employment activities.
6. Prepare an action plan for promotion of Khadi and Village industries.

## VI. The Study Area

Eastern U.P. is among the most backward regions of the state in terms of the socio-economic indicators of development. The region is predominantly agricultural with little diversification of economic activities. Economic progress of the region has been slow and employment opportunities are limited. The region consequently faces the problem of distress migration in search of employment to distant places in the country and even outside. The problem of un-employment among educated youth has emerged as a major problem of the region leading to social unrest.

Table 1 presents select indicators of socio-economic development in the six districts selected for the study. The density of population is extremely high in Ghazipur, Deoria and Ballia districts in comparison with the state. However, Chandauli, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra have lower population density. These districts fall in the dry plateau region and are resource poor with limited irrigation facilities. Land distribution is highly unequal. Urbanisation ratios are extremely low in all the districts. As a result pressure on land is high. A very high proportion of holdings belong to the category of marginal and small holdings, but proportion of area under these holdings is relatively low. The districts are marked by low-income levels and high poverty ratios. Population below poverty line has been found to be more than 34 percent in these six districts.

Worker population ratio is quite low in all the districts-around one-third or lower.

The percentage of main workers to total workers is lower in these districts as compared to the state. On the other hand, share of marginal workers is very high. This indicates that opportunities of full time employment are low in the region and a substantial number of workers find employment for less than six months in a year.

A very small number of workers are in the non-agricultural sector except in Sonbhadra district, where Rihand and Obra Power Plant are located. The number of workers in registered

factories per lakh of population ranges between 52 in Ghazipur to 150 in Deoria district against the figure of 469 for the state. Per capita value of industrial production is nominal except in Sonbhadra.

Literacy level in these districts is low, generally between 50 and 60 percent. Medical facilities are also poorly developed. Infrastructure is poorly developed.

Table 1: Development Indicators In the Study Districts

Items	Chandauli	Sonbhadra	Mirzapur	Ghazipur	Deoria	Ballia	U.P.
Density per km. (Nos)	642	216	468	903	1077	923	689
% of urban population in total population	--	13.4	13.8	7.4	7.3	9.9	19.8
Literacy %	61.11	49.96	56.10	60.06	59.84	58.88	57.36
% of SC population in total population	--	42.5	25.9	20.6	15.6	14.7	21.0
% of marginal & Small holdings (No.)	---	80.86	87.55	91.60	95.09	92.21	90.07
% of area under marginal & Small holdings	---	50.34	21.17	25.25	19.47	26.97	29.77
% of BPL families (1998-99)	34.70	54.66	40.62	36.24	33.54	39.85	36.94
No. of allopathic hospital/ dispensaries per lakh population	3	4	4	3	4	4	4
No. of beds in allopathic hospital/ dispensaries per lakh population	23	29	33	24	33	35	47
No. of maternity & child welfare centres per lakh population	--	9	16	15	14	15	13
Length of Pucca roads per lakh of population (km.)	--	141.87	191.69	501.63	429.94	479.70	352.94
Per capita consumption of electricity (KV)	--	303.1	131.1	102.6	55.3	78.0	163.1
% of electricity consumed in industry to total electricity consumed	--	81.1	15.3	9.8	8.7	12.0	22.3
% of net irrigated area to net sown area	91.7	25.2	60.4	77.4	71.3	72.5	68.6
Per capita production of Foodgrain (kg.)	340.60	196.93	222.77	244.65	222.69	233.53	258.06
Worker Population Ratio %	32.18	36.76	33.80	31.27	28.34	28.86	32.51
No. of workers employed in registered factories per lakh population	--	940	74	52	150	110	469
Per capita value of industrial output (Rs.)	--	7070	424	72	272	132	1727
Per capita gross value of agricultural produce (Rs.)	--	1779	2110	2361	2151	2105	2872

Source: *District Level Development Indicators, 2000*, State Planning Institute, Department of Planning, Government of U.P.

## VII. Methodology

The study is based on both primary and secondary data. The socio-economic conditions in the six selected districts have been analysed first with the help of the secondary data from Census and other official publications. This has been supplemented by household survey on the sample basis. Detailed information on the socio-economic conditions of the households, with focus on unemployed youth in the age group of 18-35 years, has been analysed. A detailed household schedule was devised for this purpose, covering basic information on socio-economic

status of the household including ownership of land and other assets, employment profile, literacy level, traditional skills, etc. The attitude and willingness of unemployed youth to take up different types of activities in the KVI sector have also probed through the questionnaire.

Availability of local resources and skills for different types of industries which can be promoted in the area have been probed through available secondary information and discussions with local people and officials of Industries Department, KVIB, NABARD and banks, peoples' representatives and other knowledgeable persons.

On the basis of the above information, village industries, which are suitable for development in the region, have been identified. An action plan for developing Khadi and Village industries in the region has been prepared. All the possibilities to develop rural industries for-mass employment generation have been analysed.

### **VIII. Proposed Sample Design**

The study has covered 50 per cent of the blocks in the six affected districts of East U.P. From each Block five villages having a concentration of rural industries and better potential of development were selected for primary survey on the basis of discussion with local officials. From each selected village, 25 households were selected through random sampling. Thus, the sample design of the study is as follows:

Districts	Naxal Infected Blocks	No. of Sample Blocks	No. of Sample Villages	No. of Selected Households
Chandauli	3	2	10	250
Sonbhadra	6	3	15	375
Mirzapur	4	2	10	250
Ghazipur	5	3	15	375
Ballia	13	7	35	875
Deoria	6	3	15	375
Total	37	20	100	2500

### **IX. Reports of the Study**

As mentioned in the objectives, the report of the study has been prepared in two volumes. Volume-I analyses the socio-economic development status of households and profile of the youth (age 18-35 years) on the basis of primary data collected in sample districts. The volume-II deals with socio-economic and industrial development status of the concerned districts based on the secondary data. This volume also presents an Action Plan for the development of rural industries for each district. Separate reports have been prepared for all the districts. The present report presents the action plan for Mirzapur district.

## CHAPTER II

# SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STATUS OF MIRZAPUR DISTRICT

### I. Introduction

Mirzapur district, with an area of 4522 Sq. Kms., forms part of the Eastern Region of State. The district is one of the extremely backward districts not only in the state but in the country as well. The District of Mirzapur lies in South-East part of Uttar Pradesh. The River Ganges passes through the district. It is surrounded by the districts of Varanasi and Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadoli) in North, Allahabad in the West, Sonebhadra District and State of Madhya Pradesh in South and the Chandauli District in the East. The District may be divided into two parts on the basis of natural endowment and topography. The first part is the plain area of Ganges in the North and the second one is the plateau of south. There are four Tehsils and 12 Development Blocks in the District. Mirzapur being a typical district in eastern part of the U.P. may be characterized as being predominant in agriculture with small land holdings, low crop productivity, lack of diversification in cropping pattern, use of obsolete technology in industries activities, low level of infrastructure development, poor growth in institutional credit flow and poor quality of lending and poor recovery of bank dues. The socio-economic development status of the district is briefly discussed below.

### II. Population Pressure and Growth

Table 1 presents the major population characteristics of Mirzapur district vis-à-vis the state. Population of Mirzapur district rose from 16.57 lakh in 1991 to 21.16 lakh in 2000-01. The decadal growth of population in the district during 1991-2001 was 27.69 percent against the increase of 25.88 percent at the state level. But the relative population pressure in the district is lower as compared to the state. Thus, the density of population in the district was of 468 persons per sq. kms. in 2001 census as compared to the figure of 690 persons per sq. kms. at the state level. The size of households is marginally larger in the district at 6.9 persons than the state average of 6.5 persons. The sex ratio in the district is almost at par with the state level. There were 897 females per 1000 males in the district in 2001 in comparison with 898 females at the state level. The proportion of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in total population of the district was 26.82 per cent, which was higher than that in the state (21.15 percent).

Urbanisation levels in the district are relatively lower. Only 13.54 percent population in the district lives in urban areas against 20.78 percent in the state. Literacy rates in the district are at the lower level as in the state. 44 percent of total population, 56 percent males and 31 percent of females of the district are literate. The worker-population ratio in Mirzapur district is marginally higher (33.78 percent) than the figure at the state level (32.51 percent)

Table 1: Characteristics of Population in Mirzapur District and Uttar Pradesh, 2001

Sl. No.	Items	Mirzapur District	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Size of Households	6.9	6.50
2.	Population Growth (1991-2001) in %	27.69	25.88
2.	Density of Population per Km.	468	690
3.	Sex Ratio	897	898
4.	Percentage of SC/ST population	26.82	21.15
5.	Percentage of Urban Population	13.54	20.78
6.	Literacy Rate:		
	Male	55.82	70.23
	Female	31.22	42.98
	Total	44.19	57.36
7.	Worker Population Ratio (%)	33.78	32.51

Source: Census of India, 2001.

Analysis of age structure reveals that the share of population in the age group of 0-14 years was 42 percent in Mirzapur district in comparison with 41 percent in the state (Table 2). The percentage of total population in the age bracket of 15-39 years was 36 per cent and that in the age group 40.59 was 15 per cent. Thus, the percentage of total population in the working age group of 15-59 years was 50.76. The proportion of old population was relatively higher (7.40 percent) in the district than the state (6.88 percent)

Table 2: Age Structure of Population in Mirzapur District and Uttar Pradesh: 1991

Sl. No.	Age Group	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh
1.	0-14	41.84	40.61
2.	15-39	36.22	37.26
3.	40-59	14.54	15.25
4.	60 +	7.40	6.88
	All	100.00	100.00

Source: Census of India, 1991.

### III. Employment Structure and Growth

Agriculture is the major source of employment in Mirzapur district as well as in the state. However, its importance is much lower in the district than in the state. As per Census 1991, 16.81 per cent workers in the district were employed in the industrial sector, while 7.75 percent workers in

the state were engaged in this sector (Table 3). Services provided employment to 14.21 percent workers in the district against the figure of 18.01 per cent for the state.

Table 3: Industrial Structure of Workforce in Mirzapur District and Uttar Pradesh: 1991

S. No.	Industrial Category	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh.
1	Cultivator	35.81	53.27
2	Agriculture Labour	30.47	18.94
3	Animal Husbandry/ forestry /Plantation	0.89	0.72
4	Mining	0.58	0.08
5	Household Industry	8.34	2.41
6	Non- Household Industry	8.47	5.34
7	Construction	1.23	1.24
8	Trade and Commerce	5.14	6.17
9	Transport and Communication	1.61	1.86
10	Other Workers	7.46	9.98
	Total Main Workers	100.00	100.00

Source: Census of India, 1991.

The picture remained more or less unchanged in 2001. The proportion of agriculture workers was 63.22 percent in Mirzapur district against 65.89 percent in the state in the year. The proportion of cultivators in total work force of Mirzapur district was relatively lower-29.93 percent as compared to 41.06 percent in the state. On the other hand, the proportion of agricultural labourers, who constitute the poorest segment of population, is much higher in the district-33.28 percent as against 24.82 percent at the state level. The shares of household industry and other workers were also lower in the district than the shares of their counterparts at the state. Thus, the economy of Mirzapur is much less diversified and adequate employment opportunities are not being generated in the non-agricultural sector, while there is overcrowding in the agricultural sector. Growth of total workers during 1991-2001 has been shown in Table 5.

Table 4: Growth of Total Workers (Main+Marginal) Force Structure in Mirzapur District: 1991-2001

Category	1991	2001	% Change
Cultivators	211601	213957	1.11
Agricultural Labour	188125	237892	26.45
Total Agricultural Workers	399726	451849	13.04
Household Industry	46577	75490	62.08
Others	137862	187400	35.93
Total	584165	714739	22.35

Source: Census of India, 1991 and 2001.

The number of cultivators increased by just one percent in the district while the agricultural labour increased by around 26 percent during 1991-2001. A high increase in the number of household industry workers is evident and at the same time other workers also increased by 36 percent during both the census years.

A striking feature of growth rate of workers during this period is that the number of main workers (i.e. those who get employment for more than 183 days in a year) has been negative in case of workers engaged in agricultural sector. On the other hand, there has been a phenomenal growth of marginal workers (i.e. who get employment for less than 183 days in a year). Thus, a pattern is emerging whereby the availability of full time work is declining forcing people to take up part time activities mostly in the low paid informal sector. This is indicative of the distress phenomenon in the area.

Table 5: Growth of Main and Marginal Workers of Mirzapur District: 1991-2001

(Nos. in lakhs)

Category	1991		2001		% Change	
	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal
Cultivators	190914	20687	175085	38872	-8.29	87.91
Agricultural Labour	162452	25673	105531	132361	-35.04	415.56
Total Agricultural Workers	353366	46360	280616	171233	-20.59	269.36
Household Industry	44473	2104	59430	16060	33.63	663.31
Others	135308	2554	158880	28520	17.42	1016.68
Total	533147	51018	498926	215813	-6.42	323.01

Source: Census of India, 1991 and 2001.

#### IV. Unemployment

Direct information on unemployment situation is not available for the district. The provision of employment through employment exchange has been very dismal in the district. Some idea of unemployment situation can be had from employment exchange data shown in Table 6. There has been quantum jump in the registration of candidates seeking employment through district employment exchange but the number of vacancies notified and filled has been negligible. Around 4-5 thousand persons are getting themselves registered every year with Employment Exchange. In fact, there was a growth of more than 29 percent of the candidates getting registered with the employment exchange during 2001-02 to 2003-04 in the district.

Table 6: Registration and Employment through Employment Exchange in Mirzapur District

Sl. No.	Items	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1.	Total Number of registration	12807	14649	16548
2.	Registration during the year	3485	5011	5055
3.	Number of vacancies notified	19	77	119
4.	Number of persons employed	4	9	10

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Mirzapur.

## V. Agriculture

An overwhelming proportion of population depends on agriculture for its livelihood. The situation has led to the greater use of land for agriculture in the district without increasing its intensification equally. Majority of land holdings are marginal and small. Consequently, the agriculture remains subsistence oriented and is marked by low productivity levels and lack of crop diversification. The main features of agriculture in the district are briefly discussed below.

### V.1 Land Use Pattern

Land use pattern in the district is given in Table 7. Nearly 46 percent of the area has been brought under the plough. The district has substantial area under forest (23.88 percent) as against the forest area in the state (6.97 percent). Less than one-tenth of the area is under fallow land. Although 52 per cent of area is irrigated, cropping intensity is quite low. Only 38 per cent of cropped area is under double cropping. The data showed a comparatively lower proportion of area under irrigation and commercial crops in the district. The flood affected area is low in the district.

### V.2 Land Distribution

A comparatively low pressure of population on land is reflected in the higher size of the average land holding in Mirzapur district-0.99 hectares in comparison with 0.86 hectares in the state. Small and marginal holdings accounted for more than 87 percent of the total holdings of the district, while the area under such holdings was 49 percent of total area in the district (Table 8). Land distribution is highly skewed. The large farmers account for nearly 28 per cent of area, though their share in holdings is only 4 per cent. The small size of holdings constitutes a major constraint to agricultural growth in the district.

Table 7: Land Use Pattern in Mirzapur District and Uttar Pradesh, 2002-03

Sl.No.	Items	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Percentage of Forest Area	23.88	6.97
2.	Percentage of Culturable Waste	3.26	2.07
3.	Percentage of Fallow land	7.48	7.75
4.	Percentage of land unsuitable for cultivation	2.17	2.37
5.	Percentage of land put to non-agricultural Uses	9.86	10.54
6.	Percentage of Pasture land	0.19	0.28
7.	Percentage of area under orchards, trees, etc.	7.15	1.44
8.	Percentage of net area sown	46.01	68.58
9.	Percentage of area sown more than once	17.30	68.58
10.	Percentage of net irrigated area in net area sown	52.35	68.58
11.	Percentage of area affected by floods	0.77	6.23

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Mirzapur.

Table 8: Number and Area of operational Holdings in Mirzapur District and Uttar Pradesh, 1995-96

Sl. No.	Land Size Groups	Mirzapur District		Uttar Pradesh	
		Number	Area	Number	Area
1.	Less than 1 hectare	186362 (72.65)	67382 (26.65)	16237000 (75.60)	6266000 (34.1)
2.	1-2 hectares	38510 (15.01)	55681 (22.02)	3135000 (14.5)	2428000 (23.8)
3.	2-4 hectares	22085 (8.61)	59123 (23.38)	1586000 (7.3)	4321000 (23.1)
4.	4-10 hectares	8277 (3.23)	45705 (18.07)	532000 (2.4)	2948000 (15.8)
5.	10 hectares and above	1286 (0.50)	24980 (9.88)	39000 (0.2)	606000 (3.2)
6.	Total	256520 (100.00)	252871 (100.00)	21529000 (100.00)	18570000 (100.00)
Average size of holding		0.99		0.86	

Notes: 1. Figures in parentheses show percentage to total.

2. Figures for U.P. include Uttaranchal.

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Mirzapur

### IV.3 Cropping Pattern

The subsistence nature of agriculture in Mirzapur district is evident from its cropping pattern (Table 9). Foodgrain crops accounted for more than 91 percent of the gross cropped area (GCA) in the district as compared to 85 percent of GCA at the state level. Within the food crops, cultivation of cereals was predominant. The area under cereals was 76.22 percent in the district while it was 73.24 percent at the state level. Wheat and rice are the major crops of the district accounting for 38 and 31 per cent of GCA. About 15 percent of GCA was under pulses. Among the commercial crop,

only 0.65 per cent of GCA was under sugarcane and 0.77 percent under potato. This indicates the vast scope of agricultural diversification that exists in Mirzapur district.

Table 9: Cropping Pattern in Mirzapur District and Uttar Pradesh: 2003-04  
(Percentage to Gross Cropped Area)

Sl. No.	Crop	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Paddy	31.21	23.10
2.	Wheat	37.72	40.62
3.	Barley	1.82	1.07
4.	Jowar	1.22	1.19
5.	Bajra	3.13	3.68
6.	Maize	0.70	3.45
7.	Other Cereals	0.43	0.10
8.	Total Cereals	76.22	73.24
9.	Urd	0.27	2.03
10.	Moong	0.05	0.25
11.	Arhar	4.44	1.58
12.	Gram	6.27	3.78
13.	Other Pulses	4.04	4.05
14.	Total Pulses	15.04	11.71
14.	Total Foodgrain	91.26	84.95
15.	Sugarcane	0.65	9.52
16.	Potato	0.77	1.95
17.	Gross Cropped Area	100.00	100.00

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.  
2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Mirzapur

#### IV.4 Productivity of Major Crops

The backward status of agriculture in the district is reflected from the study of comparative yield levels of important crops in the district vis-à-vis the state. Productivity of major crops has been found to be lower in Mirzapur district as compared to the state as a whole (Table 10). This reflects the poor capacity of the farmers to invest in agricultural inputs.

Table 10: Productivity of Major Crops in Mirzapur District and Uttar Pradesh: 2002-03

Sl. No.	Crops	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Wheat	19.01	25.91
2.	Rice	18.18	18.41
3.	Potato	231.99	231.99
4.	Oilseeds	8.08	8.71
5.	Sugarcane	658.26	562.82

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.  
2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Mirzapur

## V. Livestock Population

There is a sizeable number of livestock population in Mirzapur district and number of milch cattle was also substantial (Table 11). Among other livestock sheeps, goat, pig and poultry are found in large numbers. This suggests that the district has good potential of developing the animal husbandry and related activities. However, most of the livestock is of non-descript type with low productivity.

Table 11: Livestock in Mirzapur District, 2003

Sl. No.	Type of Animals	Numbers	No. Per 100 hectare of NSA
1.	<b>Drought Animals</b> Bullock Buffaloes	95436 3259	45.91 1.57
2.	<b>Milch Animals</b> Cow Buffalo	168930 88910	81.26 42.77
3.	Young Stock Cattle Buffalo	171190 94460	82.35 45.44
4.	<b>Others</b> Sheep Goat Horse Pig Other animals	78779 169634 759 25279 4551	37.90 81.60 0.37 12.16 2.19
	<b>Total Livestock.</b>	901484	433.65
	<b>Poultry Birds</b>	291627	140.28

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Mirzapur.

## VI. Industrial Development

Though Mirzapur is one of the most backward districts of Uttar Pradesh, it is well known for Woolen Carpets, Durries, Potteries, Traditional Brass Utensils and Varanasi Sarees. But the industrial development as potential sector of employment has not emerged in the district. There is no industrial area in the district. Though the number of industrial estates per lakh of population during 2000-01 was quite higher in Mirzapur district as compared to the state level. The number of registered factories per lakh of population was relatively lower in the district while functional factories were higher in the district. The industrial backwardness of the Mirzapur district vis-à-vis

the state is evident from the persons employed registered factories and per capita value of industrial production which are quite lower in the district as against the state (Table 12).

Table 12: Indicators of Industrial Development in Mirzapur District and Uttar Pradesh

S1. No.	Items	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh
1.	No. of industrial areas per lakh of population (2000-01)	--	0.08
2.	No. of industrial estates per lakh of population (2000-01)	0.24	0.15
3.	No. of registered factories per lakh of population (2001-01)	4.77	5.40
4.	No. of functional factories per lakh of population (2000-01)	7.3	5.7
5.	No. of persons employed in registered factories per lakh of population (2000-01)	28	261
6.	Per Capita value of industrial production (2000-01 and in 000)	163	2811

Source: State Planning Institute, U.P., District-wise indicators of Development, 2001.

Small scale industries (SSI) also could not develop in the district on a large scale. In the year 2003-04, there were 75 small scale units in the district which employed 256 persons. During the same year, KVIB units were only 42, employing 314 persons.

## VII. Economic Infrastructure

The district is not lagging behind in infrastructural development as compared with the state (Table 13). Length of roads constructed by PWD per lakh of population was found to be higher in Mirzapur district as compared to the state. The length of total pucca road per lakh of population was also found to be higher in the district than the state. The per capita consumption of electricity was lower in the district in comparison with the state. The availability of postal facilities was not better in the district while the number of private and public phone connections per lakh of population were much higher in the district in comparison with the state. Though number of banks per lakh of population was 3.31 in the district and 4.94 at the average of the state, but the credit deposit ratio was only 39.03 in the district as against 36.98 in the state as a whole.

Table 13: Infrastructure Indicators in Mirzapur District and Uttar Pradesh

S1. No.	Items	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Length of roads constructed by PWD per lakh of population in Km.	78.26	68.10
2.	Length of total pucca road per lakh of population in km., 2003-04)	104.63	67.90
3.	Per capita consumption of electricity in KWH, 2000-01	129.06	183.30
4.	Number of post offices per lakh of population, 2003-04	9.12	10.62
5.	Number of telegraph offices per lakh of population, 2003-04	0.09	0.60
6.	Number of telephone connections per lakh of population, 2003-04	2536.29	1737.31
7.	Number of PCO's per lakh of population, 2003-04	74.57	52.58
8.	Bank offices per lakh of population, 2003-04	3.31	4.94
9.	Credit Deposit ratio in %, 2003-04)	39.03	36.98

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.  
2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Mirzapur.

## VIII. Rural Infrastructure

In terms of the availability of rural infrastructure Mirzapur district compares favourably with the average of the state (Table 14). The level of facilities is far from adequate. The percentage of villages connected by pucca road was around 97 percent as against 49 percent in the state. Around 68 per cent of the villages in the district were electrified during 2003-04. The number of cold storages per 1000 sq. kms. of area was 0.44 in Mirzapur district. The number of livestock development centers/hospitals during 2003-04, number of cooperative marketing societies, number of primary agricultural credit cooperative societies per lakh of population and number of regulated markets per lakh of net area sown during 2000-01 was found to be higher in the district than in the state.

Table 14: Rural Infrastructure in Mirzapur District and Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Items	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Percentage of villages connected with pucca road (2003-04)	97.48	49.00
2.	Percentage of electrified villages in total villages (2003-04)	68.06	58.80
3.	Number of cold storages per 1000 sq. kms. (2000-01)	0.44	0.36
4.	Number of livestock development centers/hospital per lakh of population (2003-04)	2.50	2.46
5.	Number of cooperative marketing societies per lakh of population (2000-01)	0.23	0.14
6.	Number of primary agricultural credit cooperative societies per lakh of net area sown (2000-01)	4.11	4.58
7.	Number of cooperative marketing Centers per lakh of population (2000-01)	0.23	2.23
8.	Number of regulated markets per lakh of net area sown (2000-01)	1.82	1.52

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Mirzapur.

## IX. Social Infrastructure

The status of educational infrastructure shows the position of Mirzapur district generally at with the state level (Table 15).

Table 15: Educational Infrastructure in Mirzapur District and Uttar Pradesh, 2003-04

Sl. No.	Items	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Number of primary schools per lakh of population	74.15	59.98
2.	Number of secondary schools per lakh of population	22.87	14.45
3.	Number of higher secondary schools per lakh of population	5.67	7.45
4.	Number of primary schools per 100 sq. km.	34.70	41.37
5.	Number of secondary schools per 100 sq. km.	10.70	9.97
6.	Teacher Student ratio in primary schools	75	55
7.	Teacher Student ratio in senior basic schools	68	35

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Mirzapur

In terms of health facilities also the district is more or less at par with the state average (Table 16).

Table 16: Health Infrastructure in Mirzapur District and Uttar Pradesh, 2002-03

Sl. No.	Items	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Number of allopathic hospitals per lakh of population	3.50	2.82
2.	Number of beds in allopathic hospitals per lakh of population	31.05	40.16
3.	Number of Ayurvedic/Unani hospitals per lakh of population	2.50	1.33
4.	Number of beds in Ayurvedic/Unani hospitals per lakh of population	10.92	6.17
5.	Number of primary health centers per lakh of population	2.27	2.44
6.	Number of child/women welfare centers per lakh of population	12.90	11.72

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Mirzapur.

## X. Income and Poverty Levels

The impact of agricultural and industrial backwardness in Mirzapur district has reflected on the per capita value of gross domestic product. The per capita Net Domestic Product in 2003-04 was Rs. 5275 in Mirzapur district, which was less than around twenty percent of the state average (Rs. 6570).

Table 17: Total and Per capita Net District Domestic Product in Mirzapur  
(At 1993-94 Prices)

Sl. No.	Year	Total NDDP (Rs. Crores)	Per Capita NDDP (Rs.)
1.	1993-94	823	4681
2.	2003-04	1182	5275
3.	Compound annual growth rate during 1993-94 to 2003-04 (%)	3.69	1.20

Source: 1. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Mirzapur

2. Directorate of Rural Development, Govt. of U.P.

Due to the high population pressure combined with low level of development and high proportion of marginal farmers and landless labourers poverty ratios are expectedly high in the district. According to the Survey of the Rural Development Department the percentage of BPL families was around 41 percent in Mirzapur district, while the same was 37 percent at the state level.

## XII. Conclusion

To sum up the major conclusions it may be observed that the socio-economic profile of Mirzapur district presents a very gloomy picture. The district is facing high and increasing population pressure. Urbanisation levels in the district are low. Agriculture which is the main stay of

the economy is caught in a subsistence syndrome dominated by foodgrain crops and is marked by low productivity levels and little diversification. The small size of holdings constitutes a major constraint to agricultural growth in the district. Nearly 87 per cent of holdings belong to the marginal and small category. The proportion of agricultural labourers, who constitute the poorest segment of population, is high and increasing. The marginalization of workforce in Mirzapur district is also increasing.

Mirzapur is one of the industrially backward districts of Uttar Pradesh. The role of organized industries in providing employment and income has been negligible. The small industries and KVI sector could not also develop in the district over the years on an adequate scale.

Thus, the economy of Mirzapur is much less diversified and adequate employment opportunities are not being generated in the non-agricultural sector, while there is overcrowding in the agricultural sector. On the other hand, due to rapidly rising population and labour force demand for employment opportunities is increasing. Widespread poverty and unemployment provide an environment in which there is growing social tension leading youth to resort to unlawful means and violence for survival.

The situation calls for urgent steps to accelerate the process of development in the district by adopting an employment generating strategy of economic development. Since there is already overcrowding in agriculture, the development strategy has to focus on diversification of the economy through promotion of agro-based small scale industries and Khadi and Village industries.

APPENDIX**BLOCK-WISE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF MIRZAPUR DISTRICT****I. Population, Workers and Literacy**

Blocks	Density of Population (1991)	Percentage of SC/ST population (1991)	Percentage of main workers in total population (1991)	Percentage of workers engaged in agriculture in total population (1991)	Percentage of workers engaged in household industries to total main workers (1991)	Literacy rate (1991)
Chhanbey	453	9.16	26.6	70.0	5.5	39.0
City	845	5.56	30.1	40.3	27.4	41.7
Halia	969	6.34	30.3	59.0	19.7	44.5
Jamalpur	272	10.44	29.7	56.2	10.8	30.5
Kone	253	6.39	30.7	73.4	6.1	29.3
Lalganj	188	7.79	35.3	82.5	6.4	26.1
Manjhawa	139	14.08	38.4	89.4	3.5	23.2
Marihan	128	9.98	40.8	86.4	5.7	24.9
Narainpur	203	14.27	36.3	86.2	3.4	35.2
Pahari	598	3.68	30.5	67.0	6.7	54.2
Rajgarh	649	6.37	34.5	72.3	7.5	50.1
Sikkar	619	5.94	35.2	79.4	6.6	36.5
All Blocks	298	100.00	33.0	73.6	8.2	36.5

Source: Statistical Bulletin, District Mirzapur, 2004.

**II. Agriculture**

Blocks	Percentage of gross sown area in net area sown 2002-03	Percentage of food crops in gross cropped area 2002-03	Fertilizer consumption per hectare of gross sown area 2002-03	Percentage of gross irrigated area in net irrigated area 2002-03
Chhanbey	108.3	95.3	60.9	114.5
City	108.3	93.9	63.4	100.9
Halia	129.2	85.8	81.8	141.1
Jamalpur	116.9	93.8	92.7	123.3
Kone	114.0	94.6	68.5	120.4
Lalganj	141.8	95.7	70.5	137.3
Manjhawa	129.2	90.3	55.3	189.6
Marihan	128.4	91.9	73.2	128.5
Narainpur	163.0	91.4	86.0	229.1
Pahari	139.9	72.0	60.5	117.4
Rajgarh	164.2	86.5	87.0	166.1
Sikkar	173.5	95.7	83.4	164.3
All Blocks	137.6	91.3	73.7	153.3

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Mirzapur, 2004.

### III. Irrigation

Blocks	Percentage of net irrigated area in net area sown 2002-03	Percentage of area irrigated by canal in net irrigated area 2002-03	Percentage of area irrigated by tube wells in net irrigated area 2002-03
Chhanbey	39.3	19.7	49.8
City	38.0	7.2	92.5
Halia	63.5	8.5	91.5
Jamalpur	65.1	54.2	24.7
Kone	39.5	54.9	20.4
Lalganj	67.6	86.4	00.2
Manjhawa	30.1	86.1	02.3
Marihan	45.1	61.0	04.2
Narainpur	38.8	78.1	07.4
Pahari	60.8	4.5	74.0
Rajgarh	77.5	60.8	31.7
Sikkar	93.8	97.2	00.3
All Blocks	52.4	63.4	22.1

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Mirzapur, 2004.

### IV. Roads

Blocks	Length of total roads per lakh of population 2002-03	Length of pucca roads per 1000 Sq Km. 2002-03	Length of pucca roads per lakh of population (Kms.) 2002-03	Length of PWD roads per lakh of population (Kms.) 2002-03
Chhanbey	94.5	427.9	76.2	345.3
City	150.1	1267.9	105.0	887.5
Halia	122.6	1187.6	97.4	943.1
Jamalpur	153.4	416.8	123.0	334.2
Kone	166.6	421.5	129.4	327.5
Lalganj	187.5	353.1	116.2	218.9
Manjhawa	131.7	183.6	104.9	146.2
Marihan	217.5	279.1	177.4	227.5
Narainpur	130.4	264.7	112.9	229.3
Pahari	164.1	981.1	147.0	878.7
Rajgarh	130.3	845.6	110.5	717.2
Sikkar	137.2	849.1	121.9	754.8
All Blocks	140.8	419.4	113.8	338.9

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Mirzapur, 2004.

#### V. Medical Facilities

Blocks	No. of Allopathic hospitals /community health centers and PHC's hospitals per lakh of population 2002-03	No. of beds available in allopathic hospitals/community health centers and PHC's per lakh of population 2002-03	No. of Primary health centers per lakh of population 2002-03
Chhanbey	3.3	2.2	3.3
City	3.8	5.0	3.8
Halia	2.7	0.0	2.7
Jamalpur	2.6	2.6	2.6
Kone	2.4	4.6	2.4
Lalganj	4.0	5.0	4.0
Manjhawa	3.2	11.0	3.2
Marihan	6.9	4.7	4.2
Narainpur	3.6	9.5	3.6
Pahari	4.3	5.7	4.3
Rajgarh	2.7	0.0	2.7
Sikkar	2.4	2.4	2.4
All Blocks	3.3	6.4	3.2

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Mirzapur, 2004.

#### VI. Educational Facilities

Blocks	No. of Primary schools per lakh of population 2002-03	No. of Junior basic Schools per lakh of population 2002-03	No. of Secondary Schools per lakh of population 2002-03
Chhanbey	86	28.7	9.4
City	87	37.5	5.0
Halia	76	30.6	4.5
Jamalpur	91	32.4	2.0
Kone	95	28.8	4.8
Lalganj	138	28.4	9.2
Manjhawa	118	36.3	3.9
Marihan	115	31.9	4.2
Narainpur	98	20.4	3.6
Pahari	100	31.4	7.1
Rajgarh	109.6	19.1	13.0
Sikkar	92.1	30.5	4.3
All Blocks	98.8	28.8	6.0

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Mirzapur, 2004.

### VII. Electrified Villages and Commercial Bank

Blocks	Percentage of electrified villages in total villages 2002-03	Population per commercial Bank 2002-03
Chhanbey	64.8	18101
City	88.7	15992
Halia	100.0	36979
Jamalpur	76.2	21602
Kone	63.9	16691
Lalganj	48.8	12622
Manjhawa	42.6	18120
Marihan	68.8	12028
Narainpur	72.5	11890
Pahari	100.0	14012
Rajgarh	74.2	16293
Sikkar	72.8	20502
All Blocks	68.1	16806

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Mirzapur, 2004.

# **CHAPTER III**

## **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT STATUS OF MIRZAPUR DISTRICT**

### **I. Introduction**

The agriculture is at the subsistence level and industrial base is very weak in Mirzapur district, resulting in low employment and income opportunities to the vast majority of population in the district. Though the level of infrastructural development has been found to be more or less at par with the average of the state. Thus, in the present scenario, agriculture can no longer become the source of employment and income generation to the growing population in the district. The development of small industrial activities based on local resources and skills seems to be the only way out to generate employment on massive scale in the district. The development of entrepreneurial and technical abilities in local people and financial support would reduce the handicaps in the way of developing such industrial climate in the district. The fact is that the Mirzapur is one of the most backward districts in Uttar Pradesh but the district has been known for Carpet, Durries, Potteries, Brass Utensils and Banarasi Sarees.

### **II. Industrial Status of Mirzapur District**

The district of Mirzapur has been famous for its various manufacturing activities particularly in traditional crafts. The Carpet manufacturing units are spread over all the 12 blocks, having capital investment of Rs. 20.00 crores. There are about 127 Carpet exporters who export Carpet worth Rs. 200.00 crores every year. About 19,000 Carpet weavers with 21000 looms are reported to be providing employment to about 75,000 persons. Similarly, woolen Durries are also manufactured on a large scale, with capital investment of Rs. 3.50 crores. This sector provides employment to about 15,000 persons who work on 8000 looms. The district is also known for pottery activity, which is largely concentrated in Chunar in Narainpur block. The number of pottery units has been reported to be 130 with investment of Rs. 53.1 Lakh and employment of 15000 persons on 8000 looms. There is good concentration of brass and metal utensils with investment of Rs. 11.25 crores. A total 120 such units provide employment to 800 persons. The Banarasi Saree units are quite common in Rajgarh, Narainpur, Jamalpur and Majhawan blocks with investment of Rs. 5.00 crores on 6000 looms with 7500 persons employment. The large scale work of Beedi making and Stone. Besides these artisan based activities, some factories and SSI units are also working in the district. Their details are given as under.

### III. Factories Registered under Factories Act, 1948

There were 92 factories registered under the factories Act, 1948 during 1998-99 in the district which increased to 100 and 1001 in the years 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 respectively (Table 1). However, numbers of such factories reported to be working were low as compared to their numbers. There has been reduction in the number of persons employed in these factories over the year. The value of production also showed unsustainable pattern.

Table 1: Factories Registered Under Factories Act, 1948

Items	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
Number of Registered Factories	92	100	101
Number of working Factories	59	32	44
Number of persons employed	563	486	677
Value of production (Rs. 000)	325565	612281	214226

### III. Medium and Small-Scale Units

There is only one medium scale industrial unit, i.e. M/S Kajarhat Cement Factory at Chunar in Narainpur block. It has total investment of Rs. 70.00 crores and provides employment to about 1500 persons. However, the factory is under lock-up for the last 3 years. There is also 3 small-scale industries viz. Shefton & Co. Ltd., Vindhya Flour Mill and Mishra Handicrafts India with an investment of Rs. 1.8 crores, Rs. 1.43 crores and Rs. 2.75 crores respectively and provide employment to 378, 52 and 45 persons respectively.

### IV. Number of SSI Units in Mirzapur District

A total of about 6000 SSI units were reported to have been registered with the District Industries Centre (DIC), Mirzapur (Table 2). These units have an investment of Rs. 6310.00 lakh and provided direct employment to 16950 persons as per following details:

Table 2: Units, Investment and employment in SSI units of Mirzapur District

Type of Units	No. of Units	Investment (Rs. Lakh)	Employment
Hosiery Products	2500	3750.00	4500
Basic Metals	250	300.00	1500
Metal Products	750	850.00	4500
Food Products	250	1150.00	5500
Wood Works	2250	1150.00	5500
Total	6000	6310.00	16950

As per the export directory available with the DIC, Mirzapur, there were 32 Woollen Carpet/Durry/Handicraft export units registered with EPC, Bhadohi, having an annual turn over of Rs. 91.32 crores.

## V. Non-Agricultural Enterprises in Mirzapur District

There were 32,839 non-agricultural enterprises in Mirzapur district, which provided employment to 74,914 persons as per Economic Census, 1998 (Table 3). Out of total non-agricultural enterprises, 79 percent operated as the own account enterprises in the district in comparison with 75 percent at the state level. The share of non-agricultural enterprises, which operated as establishment, was 21 percent in the district as against 25 percent in the state. These establishments provided employment to 43 percent of total workers of all non-agricultural enterprises of the district while the same was 56 percent at the average of state.

Table 3: Number of Non-Agricultural Enterprises and Employment in Mirzapur District and Uttar Pradesh: 1998 Census

Particulars	Mirzapur	Percentage	UP	Percentage
No. of own account enterprises	25810	78.59	2036119	75.27
No. of establishment	7029	21.41	669055	24.73
Total	32839	100.00	2705174	100.00
Persons Employed in own account enterprises	42658	56.94	2966264	44.19
Persons employed in establishment	32256	43.06	3746360	55.81
Total	74914	100.00	6712624	100.00
Hired Workers engaged in establishment	25637	34.22	3090510	4.62

Source: Economic Census Uttar Pradesh, 1998.

The average number of hired workers employed per establishment was found to be marginally higher in Mirzapur district in comparison with the average of the state. Thus, it becomes evident that the role of non-agricultural enterprises was significant in Mirzapur district as around 33000 of such enterprises provided employment to 74,000 persons including 26,000 hired workers.

## VI. Industrial Estates in Mirzapur District

The U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation (UPSIDC) has developed five industrial estates in Mirzapur district. The details are shown in Table4.

Table 4: Details of Plots/Sheds developed and disbursed by the UPSIDC in Mirzapur

Industrial Area/Estate	Sheds	Plots
Industrial Estate, Mirzapur	17	15
Industrial Estate, Chunar	10	32
Mini Industrial Estate, Ram Nagar	--	36
Mini Industrial Estate, Rajgarh	--	40
Mini Industrial Estate, Khemaipur	--	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>176</b>

Source: District Industries Centre, Mirzapur.

## VII. Manufacturing Units Registered with KVIB

The progress of the Khadi and Village Industries has been very discouraging in Mirzapur district over the years. As evident from Table 5, total number of 42 units was assisted by the KVIB in the district during 2003-04. All these units provided employment to only 314 persons. It also evident that Naxal block of Rajgarh has maximum number (41) of KVIB assisted units while Marihan; the other Naxal-infected district did not have any of these units. However, the employment in KVIB units was very low that too in the block where largest number of units was located.

Table 5: Block-wise Number of units and Employment in KVIB Units in Mirzapur District

Block	Number of Units	Employment
Chhanbey	4	28
City	9	134
Halia	3	8
Jamalpur	5	36
Kone	1	2
Lalganj	2	6
Manjhawa	1	9
Marihan	1	2
Narainpur	11	65
Pahari	0	0
Rajgarh	3	16
Sikkar	2	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>314</b>

In case of our sample blocks, the District Khadi and Village Industries Officer provided the information about different type of units assisted under Margin Money and Interest Subsidy Scheme. The data, thus, obtained have been presented in Table 6 which shows that only 17 and 10 units were assisted in Rajgarh and Marihan blocks respectively during 2001-02 to 2005-06. It is also evident that mainly the agro-based units were assisted. However, such a low level of support indicates the failure of KVI Officer at the district level to boost the promotion of Khadi and Village Industries during a span of five years. What appears to be the fact that Khadi and Village Development Officers in general have failed to realize the immense potential of KVI sector in providing easy self-employment at the household level? This sector could have been the major source of massive employment generation in rural areas but the potential remained largely untapped because of the utter failure of those responsible for its promotion.

Table 6: Number of Units supported by KVIB in Rajgarh and Marihan Blocks of Mirzapur District (2001-02 to 2005-06)

Type of Units	Rajgarh	Marihan
Rice Mill	12	4
Oil Mill	2	3
Iron Works	1	0
Tent House	1	0
Carpet	0	1
Milk Producers	0	1
Furniture	1	1
Total	17	10

Source: KVIB, Mirzapur District

### VIII. Financial Support to Different Rural Activities

At the district level, provision for extending financial support for the development of different rural activities was envisaged. It was decided that major part of assistance would be arranged through the banks. The proposal to extent funding support to non-farm activities during 2006-07 as was shown in the Annexure 1. It is evident that in case of large number of activates, government support was not proposed. It was assumed that banks would extend the credit to the entrepreneurs while in reality it becomes difficult for a poor resource less artisan to approach the bank and comply with several formalities of the bank to get a loan.

Thus, on the basis of above analysis, it can be concluded that the district of Mirzapur, has plunged into industrial backwardness. Neither the large scale nor the small-scale industries could develop to provide enough employment and income to the growing population of the district. The Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB) could also not promote rural industries to the desirable extent. The apathy of the Khadi and Village Industries Officer of the district in particular and the development officers at the district level in general seems to responsible for lackluster growth of rural activities in Mirzapur district. Though the district has traditionally been famous for some of the artisan based activities. It is, therefore, necessary that an action be drawn up to develop smaller rural industrial activities, based on local resources and skills to generate mass scale employment with relatively smaller investment.

## Annexure 1: Financial Targets for the Non-Farm Sector of Mirzapur District

Activity	Government Support	Other Sources
Carpet/Durry	0.25	1.50-2.00
Brass Work	--	2.00-3.00
Pottery	--	1.50-2.00
Banarasi Saree	0.25	1.00-2.00
Bamboo Works	0.20	--
Bidi Work	0.20	--
Furniture/Wood Carving	0.25	1.00-2.00
Flour Mill	0.30	1.00-1.50
Mini Rice Mill	--	1.50-2.00
Iron Fabrication	--	1.00-2.00
Tailoring	0.25	0.50-1.00
Bakery	--	1.00-1.50
Agro-Processing	0.25	0.50-0.60
Cycle Repairing	0.25	--
Tent House	--	2.00-5.00
Cycle Rickshaw	0.07	--
Auto Rickshaw	--	1.50-2.00
Other RTO	--	3.00-7.50
Hotel & Restaurant	--	1.50-2.00
Inverter & Battery Service	--	1.00-2.00
Computer Job work	--	2.00-3.00
Retail Trade & Small Business	--	1.00-5.00
Beauty Parlour	--	1.50-2.00
Hair Cutting Saloon	0.25-0.50	--
Motor Binding/Electric and other Repairing Works	--	1.00-2.00
Pandal & Other Decorators	--	1.00-2.00
Fruit & Vegetable Vendors	0.25	--

## Annexure 2: Proposed Credit Support to Non-Farm Activities in Mirzapur District:2006-07

Activity	Unit Cost	Number	Financial Outlay	Bank Loan
Carpet/Durry	2.00	400	800.00	640.00
Stone Work	2.50	150	375.00	300.00
Agro-Processing	4.00	100	400.00	320.00
Other SSI	6.25	75	468.75	375.00
Banarasi Sarees	1.25	250	312.50	250.00
Brass work	0.65	175	113.75	91.00
Potery Work	0.65	300	195.00	156.00
Beedi Work	0.35	250	87.50	70.00
Bamboo Work	0.35	225	78.75	63.00
Other artisans/decentralized Sector	0.50	1100	550.00	440.00
Other Cottage & Village Industries	0.60	650	390.00	312.00
Total		3675	3771.25	3017.00

Source: NABARD, Mirzapur District.

## CHAPTER IV

# **ACTION PLAN FOR GENERATION OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT THROUGH RURAL INDUSTRIES IN MIRZAPUR DISTRICT**

### **I. Introduction**

The analysis carried in proceeding chapters has revealed that agriculture is the mainstay of people in Mirzapur district for employment. However, with present level of subsistence, agriculture in the district is too crowded to provide scope for additional employment. The development of large-scale industries has been negligible and hence their role in providing employment could be insignificant. The small-scale and rural industries did not develop to an adequate scale to provide enough employment to the growing work force of the district. The efforts to provide salaried employment to the educated unemployed did not succeed simply because no potential sector could develop in the district to absorb such type of work force. In this scenario, there is urgent need that an action plan is drawn up for the generation of mass scale self-employment, which would be based on local resources, skills and demand with relatively smaller investment. With this view, an attempt has been made in this chapter to prepare an action plan for generation of employment through rural industries, which has the potential to provide easy and low cost employment in Mirzapur district.

### **II. Action Plan for Employment Generation in Rural Industries of Mirzapur District**

#### **II.1 Potential Rural Industries**

The infrastructure, skill and finance are some of the pre-requisites for the development of industries at any place. As far the Mirzapur district is concerned, availability of infrastructure, skill and financial resources are inadequate to support modern hi-tech industries. The large-scale industries are generally the capital intensive and hence mass-scale employment cannot be expected. Most of the industries that have come up in the district so far are the rural industries. These are run as household enterprises largely with family labour with small investment. The production caters to the local demand, having strong linkages with the local economy. Such type of industries has tremendous potential of development in Mirzapur district for large-scale employment generation.

## II.2 Identification of Potential Rural Industries

The government agencies and bankers have long list of potential activities to be promoted. For example, promotion of SSI units by the DIC and rural industries by the KVIB is an attempt to present a menu of activities, which can be developed in a district, without taking into account the demand potentials of such activities. The District Credit Plans (DCPs) are also the banker's budgetary plans, largely divorced from the ground level potentials and absorptive capacity of the area. The Potential Linked Credit Plans (PLCPs) prepared by the NABARD for each district of the state claim to take into account the potentials of different activities in a district to allocate the credit. However, PLCPs largely consider the potentials to that of the existing status of activities in a district and allocate the credit sector-wise on the basis of projections. However, mere prevalence of any activity in a district and to make provision of credit for its development may not necessarily lead to its growth unless there is demand of credit from those engaged in the activity. Simultaneously, to facilitate the industrial development, factors inhibiting its growth are to be identified and remedial measures are taken care of. Therefore, we have taken the preferences of people for different rural industries as the criteria to identify the potential rural industries to be considered for development in Mirzapur district. The preferences of the people have been assessed on the basis of primary data collected from the youths of sample villages in two blocks of Mirzapur district. It has been assumed that the blocks adjoining the sample blocks will have same type of potential activities, which have been identified, through the primary survey. Thus, our action plan for the development of potential rural industries in Mirzapur district is demand based in place of supply driven.

## II.3 Potential Rural Industries in Mirzapur District

During the primary data collection, youths of the sample households in Mirzapur district were asked to express their preferences for different type of rural industries. The objective was to assess the ground level demand of those who prefer to seek employment by starting rural industries. The identified potential rural industries have been presented in the Table-1 in descending order of preference of the people in case of Naxal infected blocks of Mirzapur district.

Table 1: Block Wise Potential Rural Industries in Mirzapur District

Rajgarh	Jamalpur	Marihan	Lalganj
<b>Khadi &amp; Village Industries</b>			
Flour Mill	Carpenter	Flour Mill	Carpenter
Cycle Repairing	Flour Mill	Cycle Repairing	Flour Mill
Tailoring	Soap Making	Tailoring	Soap Making
Readymade Garment	Readymade Garment	Readymade Garment	Readymade Garment
Animal Feed	Animal Feed	Animal Feed	Animal Feed
Repairing of Agriculture Implement			
Rice Mill	Tent	Rice Mill	Tent
Carpet	Bangle	Carpet	Bangle
Soap Making	Stone Cutting	Soap Making	Stone Cutting
<b>Other Economic Activities</b>	<b>Other Economic Activities</b>	<b>Other Economic Activities</b>	<b>Other Economic Activities</b>
Goatary	Dairy	Goatary	Dairy
General Store	Goatary	General Store	Goatary
Dairy	General Store	Dairy	General Store
Poultry	Poultry	Poultry	Poultry
Transport	Transport	Transport	Transport
Sheep	Fertilizer Shop	Sheep	Fertilizer Shop
Saw Mill	Piggery	Saw Mill	Piggery
Hardware Shops	Fisheries	Hardware Shops	Fisheries
Building Stone	Saw Mill	Building Stone	Saw Mill
Agricultural Development		Agricultural Development	

In all, thirteen activities falling under Khadi and Village industries and thirteen other types of rural industries have been identified. The industry-wise identified activities have been presented in Table 2.

Table 2: List of Identified Potential Industries in Mirzapur District

<b>Khadi &amp; Village Industries</b>	1. Readymade Garment 2. Flour Mill 3. Tailoring 4. Rice Mill 5. Cycle Repairing 6. Animal Feed 7. Repairing of Agriculture Implement 8. Carpet 9. Tent 10. Carpenter 11. Bangle 12. Soap Making 13. Stone Cutting
<b>Other Economic Activities</b>	14. Goatary 15. Poultry 16. General Store 17. Dairy 18. Transport 19. Saw Mill 20. Hardware Shops 21. Sheep 22. Building Stone 23. Piggery 24. Fisheries 25. Agriculture Development 26. Fertilizer Shop

## II.4 Potential Manufacturing Activities Identified by the NABARD

The NABARD has also identified potential manufacturing activities in Mirzapur district as shown under:

Table 3: Potential Manufacturing Activities Identified by the NABARD

Block	Potential Activities
Rajgarh	Goatery, Piggery, Dairy, Poultry, Carpet
Jamalpur	Fisheries, Dairy, Saree Weaving, Piggery, Rice Mill
Marihan	Rice & Floor Mill, Oil Ghani, Food Processing
Lalganj	Ready Made Garments, Dairy, Transport

## II.5 Reasons for Choosing Potential Industries

The respondents have reported the reasons for choosing the potential industries as shown in Table-4. Around 84 percent respondents have given reason of good income and 74 percent to easy marketing. The raw material and easy finance have been the reason for around 41 percent and 6 percent of total respondents respectively. The knowledge of skill required in the industry has been a factor of choosing the particular industry for about 10 percent of the respondents.

Table 4: Reasons for Choosing Potential Rural Industries in Mirzapur District

Industry	Easy Finance	Easy Market	Good Income	Raw Material	Trained	Other	Total	N
<b>Khadi &amp; Village Industries</b>								
Readymade Garment	0.00	66.67	100.00	133.33	0.00	0.00	100.00	3
Flour Mill	0.00	88.89	77.78	55.56	0.00	0.00	100.00	9
Tailoring	33.33	66.67	100.00	33.33	33.33	0.00	100.00	3
Rice Mill	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Cycle Repairing	0.00	75.00	100.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	100.00	4
Animal Feed	33.33	100.00	100.00	66.67	0.00	0.00	100.00	3
Repairing of Agriculture Implement	0.00	100.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	2
Carpet	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Tent	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1
Carpenter	0.00	71.43	85.71	14.29	14.29	0.00	100.00	7
Bangle	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1
Soap Making	0.00	66.67	66.67	33.33	0.00	0.00	100.00	3
Stone Cutting	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.13</b>	<b>82.05</b>	<b>89.74</b>	<b>53.85</b>	<b>12.82</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Other Economic Activities</b>								
Gottary	6.17	64.20	83.95	45.68	8.64	0.00	100.00	81
Poultry	0.00	92.31	92.31	30.77	0.00	0.00	100.00	13
General Store	3.33	70.00	96.67	30.00	3.33	1.67	100.00	60
Dairy	7.69	90.38	75.00	32.69	13.46	0.00	100.00	52
Transport	10.00	30.00	50.00	40.00	30.00	0.00	100.00	10
Aara Machine	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	2
Hardware Shops	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1
Sheep	0.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	2
Building Stone	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Piggery	0.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	2
Fisheries	0.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	2
Agricultural Development	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1
Fertilizer Shop	33.33	100.00	100.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	100.00	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.64</b>	<b>73.45</b>	<b>84.96</b>	<b>38.94</b>	<b>9.29</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>226</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6.32</b>	<b>73.61</b>	<b>84.39</b>	<b>40.52</b>	<b>9.67</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>269</b>

In case of Khadi and Village Industries, good income, easy market and availability of raw materials are relatively more important factors in choosing the KVIB industries in comparison with the preference for Other Economic Activities. Within the KVIB industries, agro-based activities are more preferred on account of raw material availability, good income and easy market. The preference for other activities has also been expressed on account of their strong local level linkages both in the form of forward and backward.

## II.6 Potential of Agro-based Industries in Mirzapur District

The large number of respondents has expressed their preference for different type of agro-based industries. They have attributed the easy availability of raw material as the main reason for their choice of agro-based industries. In fact the district has sufficient production of foodgrain, which is evident from the following Table 5. The NABARD has also estimated that Mirzapur district has good potential of developing the agro-based industries in certain blocks because of substantial availability of raw material locally.

Table 5: Production of Important Crops in Mirzapur District (2003-04)

Crop	Production (Quintals)
Rice	1677050
Wheat	2051470
Barley	53150
Bajara	91760
Gram	92420
Arhar	17080
Masur	53140
Peas	58520
Mustered/Lahi	18780
Alasi	32170
Peanut	48160
Sugarcane	1223710
Potato	512230

Source: Sankhyakiya Patrika, Mirzapur District, 2004.

## II.7 Animal Husbandry in Mirzapur District

The animal husbandry is the most important economic activity next to agriculture in Mirzapur district. The number of livestock as per Livestock Census, 2003 is quite substantial as evident from the following Table 6.

Table 6: Livestock in Mirzapur District

Livestock	Number
Crossbreed Cow (Breerdbale)	19217
Indigenous Cows (Breedable)	149713
Total Cows	168930
Sheep	78779
Goat	169934
Poultry	291627
Pigs	25276
Buffaloes	88910

However, dairy development schemes implemented in the past have not been able to deliver desired result. There are 116 registered milk societies in the district. However, only 30 societies are functional. There are only 3 operative milk routes in the district. There is gap of veterinary facilities in the district.

## II 8. Development of Khadi in Mirzapur District

The data provided by Khadi & Village Industry Board, Lucknow showed that only one five organisation was undertaking the production of Khadi. The value of total Production was of Rs. 3.85 Lakh and the sale value was of Rs. 3.98 Lakh. The Khadi Sector provided employment to 135 persons in the district. It was observed in the field that the development of Khadi has tremendous potential in the district. The KVIB should popularise Khadi spinning on a large scale as the sector has good potential to provide sufficient part time income to woman & rural people. Besides khadi spinning, other processes like weaving, garments, woolen rug manufacturing too has tremendous potential of employment generation. The need of the hour is the improvement in design and colour. The programme to develop Khadi can be integrated in the form of forward and backward linkages with carpet and handloom works of the district. The following Tables 7 showed the progress of Khadi units in Mirzapur District.

Table 7: Production, Sale and Employment in Khadi Unit

Name of Organisation	Production	Sale	Employment
Mirzapur Khadi Gramodyog Sewa Samiti, Dohri Shivpur, Mirzapur	3.85	3.98	135

Source: KVIB, Lucknow

## II.9 Plan of Rural Industries in Different Blocks

After the identification of potential rural industries, it is to be planned that how many units of different potential activities are to be promoted in Naxal infected blocks of Mirzapur district. In order to plan for different rural industries for the year 2006-07, we have taken the Potential Linked Credit Plan (PLCP) of Mirzapur district as the base. In the PLCP, financial projections have been made to provide broad guidelines to the banks to extend a fix quantum of credit to different sectors of the economy in a district during the year. The PLCP also makes projections of credit availability industry-wise in each block of the district. We have taken the amount of credit decided for different activities in PLCP for the year 2006-07 in different blocks of Mirzapur district and unit cost of each potential industry identified by us. The quantum of credit planned in PLCP has been divided by the unit cost to arrive at the number of different rural industries that can be set up in twelve blocks of Mirzapur district. The methodology provides the

maximum number of potential industries, which can be established in each block during 2006-07. On this basis, total number of 2003 units can be promoted in four Naxal infected blocks of Mirzapur district. The number of KVIB units comes to 305 and other 1698 units of Other Economic Activities. This means that KVIB would be supporting around 75 units per block during 2006-07, which appears to be reasonable, keeping in view the past performance of the KVIB. As far Other Economic Activities are concerned, animal husbandry related activities constitute the major chunk, which can be supported easily by the Department of Animal Husbandry. In Table 8, proposed number of units to be supported, finance required and estimated employment to be generated has been shown.

Table 8: Proposed Number of Units, Likely Investment and Employment Generation

Industry	Proposed No. of Unit	Likely Investment (Rs. Lakh)	Likely Employment Generated
<b><u>Khadi &amp; Village Industries</u></b>			
Readymade Garment	48	75.60	240
Flour Mill	22	28.80	132
Tailoring	45	16.00	360
Rice Mill	7	25.60	84
Cycle Repairing	17	20.40	68
Animal Feed	16	19.20	240
Repairing of Agriculture Implement	12	16.80	108
Carpet	46	128.00	184
Tent	37	15.20	370
Carpenter	7	7.20	28
Bangle	15	12.80	315
Soap Making	2	5.60	6
Stone Cutting	31	60.00	620
<b>Total</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>431.2</b>	<b>2755</b>
<b><u>Other Economic Activities</u></b>			
Goatary	212	94.40	1272
Poultry	78	34.00	780
General Store	120	67.20	480
Dairy	887	361.46	7096
Transport	68	120.00	136
Aara Machine	20	39.60	100
Hardware Shops	9	16.00	90
Sheep	19	18.00	228
Building Stone	6	27.00	144
Piggery	204	93.60	1632
Fisheries	39	49.04	234
Agriculture Development	21	36.00	126
Fertilizer Shop	15	32.40	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>1698</b>	<b>988.7</b>	<b>12348</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>1419.9</b>	<b>15103</b>

## II.10 Employment Generation through Proposed Rural Industries

The assessment has been made that how much total employment could be generated through the proposed units. To estimate it, we have taken the per unit employment generated in different rural industries assisted by the KVIB in Mirzapur district and multiplied it with the number of units of different sectors proposed in different blocks of the district. On this basis, it has emerged that our plan to set up different rural industries would provide employment to around 15,103 persons in four blocks of Mirzapur district during 2006-07.

## II.11 Financial Requirement of Proposed Rural Industries

The total financial requirement is estimated to be of Rs. 14.20 crores for promoting the proposed rural activities in Mirzapur district. As mentioned earlier, the assessment is based on the PLCP projections. However, the financial requirement projected here may fall short off marginally as the achievement in credit utilization against the target in Mirzapur district has been by 99.64 percent during 2005-06 as evident from the following Table 9. It also assumed here that intensive efforts would be made by the KVIB and other departments to achieve the set goal of developing rural industries for mass employment generation in Mirzapur district. Therefore, proposed investment in developing rural industries has not been reduced in the action plan.

Table 9: Target as Achievement of Credit in Mirzapur District during 2005-06

Name	Target	Achievement	Achievement as % of target
Total Agricultural Credit	12036.5	12348.5	102.59
Non-Farm Sector Credit	2233.9	1741.43	77.95
Other Priority Sector Credit	2795.1	2914.17	104.26
Total	17065.52	17004.09	99.64

Source: NABARD, Mirzapur District.

## II.12 Availability of Raw Materials for Potential Rural Industries

The availability of raw material is the important factor in the development of rural industries. As far the potential rural industries identified by the people in Mirzapur district is concerned, local and easy availability of raw materials has been the important reason of choosing these industries. The respondents who have reported the availability of raw materials local and easy are very large in numbers as evident in Table 10. Thus, it seems certain that the potential rural industries in Mirzapur district will not face any problem of raw materials.

Table 10: Classification of Respondents according to their Views on the Availability of Raw Material

Industry	Local	Easy	Hard	Total	N
<b>Khadi &amp; Village Industries</b>					
Readymade Garment	100.00	100.00	33.33	100.00	3
Flour Mill	77.78	44.44	0.00	100.00	9
Tailoring	66.67	66.67	0.00	100.00	3
Rice Mill	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Cycle Repairing	100.00	75.00	25.00	100.00	4
Animal Feed	100.00	66.67	0.00	100.00	3
Repairing of Agriculture Implement	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	2
Carpet	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1
Tent	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1
Carpenter	71.43	71.43	0.00	100.00	7
Bangle	100.00	300.00	0.00	100.00	1
Soap Making	66.67	66.67	0.00	100.00	3
Stone Cutting	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>84.62</b>	<b>74.36</b>	<b>10.26</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Other Economic Activities</b>					
Goatary	81.48	67.90	1.23	100.00	81
Poultry	84.62	69.23	7.69	100.00	13
General Store	93.33	58.33	10.00	100.00	60
Dairy	69.23	57.69	5.77	100.00	52
Transport	80.00	90.00	0.00	100.00	10
Aara Machine	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	2
Hardware Shops	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1
Sheep	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	2
Building Stone	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1
Piggery	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	2
Fisheries	50.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	2
Agriculture Development	300.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1
Fertilizer Shop	100.00	66.67	0.00	100.00	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>83.48</b>	<b>63.04</b>	<b>6.09</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>230</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>83.64</b>	<b>64.68</b>	<b>6.69</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>269</b>

## II.13 Respondents Views on the Marketing of Products of Potential Rural Industries

Without the scope of marketing, survival of any industry becomes difficult. In case of potential rural industries, majority of respondents have reported good scope of marketing in near by areas. Even the local areas provide sufficient scope of marketing as felt by the large number of respondents. On this basis, it becomes evident that the potential industries will mostly cater to the local demands as reflects from the Table 11.

Table 11: Classification of Respondents according to their Views on the Marketing

Industry	Local	Near Area	City	Total	N
<b>Khadi &amp; Village Industries</b>					
Readymade Garment	100.00	66.67	0.00	100.00	3
Flour Mill	77.78	66.67	11.11	100.00	9
Tailoring	100.00	66.67	0.00	100.00	3
Rice Mill	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1
Cycle Repairing	100.00	75.00	0.00	100.00	4
Animal Feed	100.00	33.33	0.00	100.00	3
Repairing of Agriculture Implement	100.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	2
Carpet	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1
Tent	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Carpenter	85.71	71.43	0.00	100.00	7
Bangle	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Soap Making	100.00	66.67	33.33	100.00	3
Stone Cutting	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>92.31</b>	<b>69.23</b>	<b>12.82</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Other Economic Activities</b>					
Goatary	87.65	71.60	13.58	100.00	81
Poultry	84.62	69.23	15.38	100.00	13
General Store	100.00	40.00	1.67	100.00	60
Dairy	90.38	80.77	21.15	100.00	52
Transport	10.00	50.00	40.00	100.00	10
Aara Machine	100.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	2
Hardware Shops	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Sheep	100.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	2
Building Stone	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1
Piggery	50.00	50.00	100.00	100.00	2
Fisheries	100.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	2
Agriculture Development	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Fertilizer Shop	100.00	66.67	0.00	100.00	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>88.26</b>	<b>63.91</b>	<b>14.35</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>230</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>88.85</b>	<b>64.68</b>	<b>14.13</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>269</b>

## II.14 Activities Requiring Priority in Naxal Blocks

The type of rural industrial activities requiring priority in promotion in Naxal blocks of Mirzapur district have been identified on the basis of choice of respondents for different activities. A particular activity has been chosen to be developed on priority to which the largest number of respondents has given the preference in a block. In certain cases, choice of respondents remains the same for one particular activity in more than one block. Such types of activities have been recommended for development on preferential basis in more than one block. The block-wise list of activities to be considered for development on priority has been shown in Table 12.

Table 12: Block-wise Activities to be developed on preferential basis in Naxal Infected Blocks of Mirzapur District

Block	Industry
Rajgarh	Goatary, Piggery, Dairy, Sheep, Poultry, Carpet
Marihan	Rice Mill, Flour Mill, Oil Ghani, Food Processing
Jamalpur	Fisheries, Dairy, Saree Weaving, Piggery, Rice Mill
Lalganj	Transport, Servicing, Jute bags, Readymade Garment, Dairy

## II.15 Requirement of Skill Training

All type of rural activities, which people want to start, requires technical skill. As far skill training infrastructure in Mirzapur district is concerned, it is inadequate to impart training in different trades to substantial number of persons who desire to set up rural industries. There are three Industrial Training Institutes (ITI's) in the district. One is at Mirzapur city and others at Shikhar and Narayanpur.

It was also told by the Principals of these ITI's that neither there is plan to increase the intakes in near future nor to add other trades. It, therefore, becomes necessary that the intakes in different trades should be increased to more than double during 2006-07 and should be further increased in the coming years. The following trades should be added in skill development Programme:

- ❖ Agricultural Implements Manufacturing/repairing
- ❖ Carpentry
- ❖ Bakery
- ❖ Milk Processing
- ❖ Food Processing
- ❖ Beautician
- ❖ Computer Hardware/Software
- ❖ Mobile Repairing
- ❖ Printing
- ❖ Photography & Videography
- ❖ Honey
- ❖ Khadi
- ❖ Herbal Plant Cultivation and Processing

However the ITI courses are generally of two years duration. Such a long duration courses may not attract rural unemployed to get admission because of economic reasons. More over the intakes in such courses cannot be increased, keeping in view the large number of

aspirants. Therefore, the need is that the short duration industrial training Programmes should be started in Mirzapur district in collaboration with NGO's and private organizations. The KVIB has been implementing such type of courses and these should be replicated on large scale. The total trades come to 30 in which training is needed to be imparted. It is proposed that short duration training courses, consisting of 100 trainees in each trade with one batch should be taking up. The training should be given in 30 trades identified above. Thus, a total of 3000 persons should be trained in 30 trades during the year 2006-07. The training areas and number of batches to be trained can further be decided, keeping in view the local conditions. Since the skill development is very crucial, if large-scale employment is to be provided in rural industrial sector, therefore, skill development is to be taken up on a large scale with public-private-NGO partnership. The local NGO's should be involved in training Programme. The course content should also be made need based and of short duration to equip the trainees with required skill.

## II.16 Possibility of Developing Clusters

The rural industrial activities are dispersed far and wide. Units in large numbers are not concentrated in a particular area. Therefore, it is difficult to develop clusters for all activities. However, some clusters can be developed in case of activities, which have some concentration like agro-based. The approach of developing the rural industries will have to be largely the activity based. The focal points could also be where the agro-based industries are located.

Table 15: Block-wise Clusters Proposed for Development in Mirzapur District

Blocks	Industries
Rajgarh	Carpet, Flour, rice mill & dairy
Jamalpur	Ready made garments, bangle & dairy
Marihan	Carpet, flour/rice mill & dairy
Lalganj	Bangle, repairing of agricultural implements & dairy

## II.17 Developing Common Facility Centres

The Plan of Action to generate mass employment in rural industries makes us to think about the profile of those rural people who have to be assisted. These are the poor people, having little or no resources of their own except the skill inherited from generation to generation. They may not be aware of the technological changes in production and marketing. They may also require modern type of skill and technology. The raw material requirement and its sources may be altogether different and product design needs to be changed in view of demand changes. All these present day requisites to sustain the rural activities will not be possible for a poor individual to manage on his own when he earns meager amount from the activity. In this

situation it is important that some Common Facilities Centres (CFC's) should be developed to help the rural artisans. The Common Facility Centres should act as nodal points to help artisan in procurement of raw materials training, product design and marketing. These facilities could provide a bundle of all assistance and should be demand driven which may help the artisans in value addition. The better course of action would be to develop these CFC's by involving the SHG's. The SHG's should be provided one time grant to start up CFC's. The enlightened artisans may also be encouraged and guided to set up the CFC's by providing all needed support. The need is that the KVIB should identify the CFC's to be developed at different locations in Mirzapur district by involving the SHG's and individual artisans. The CFC could better be located at the points where activities are concentrated. Ideally CFC's could be set up at district head quarter.

Table 16: Block-wise Proposed Common Facility Centres in Mirzapur District

Blocks	Industries
Rajgarh	Carpet
Jamalpur	Ready made garments, bangle
Marihan	Carpet, milk products
Lalganj	Bangle

## II.18 Forward and Backward Linkages

The CFC's and other intermediaries like NGO's and private parties would provide forward and backward linkages in the development of rural industries. The raw materials, skill training, product design etc. Would be in the form of backward linkages while marketing etc. will be the forward linkages.

## II.19 Availability and Gaps in Infrastructure

The following broad infrastructural gaps have been identified and actions have been recommended to boost the different sectors of the economy of Mirzapur district:

### Availability and Gaps in Infrastructure and Suggested Action

Availability	Gaps in Infrastructure	Suggested Action
<u>Electricity</u> • 54 percent of villages are electrified.	• Coverage may be extended to the state level.	• RIDF fund may be used.
<u>Road</u> • Road density per 1000 Sq. Km. is 470.	• Coverage may be extended to the state level of 490 Km.	• Funds available under different schemes should be utilized.
<u>Communication</u> • Number of phone lines per 100 populations is 2.50.	• Status at State level is 23.	• The new lines may be provided.
<u>Education</u> • Literacy Rate is lower of males, females and total population. • Numbers of all educational institutions are lower in the district.	• Around 10 percent increase in literacy rates is required. • 60 primary and upper primary Schools, 2 higher secondary and 1 degree college are needed more in the district.	• SSA Programme needs to be implemented effectively. • Convergence with education for all and SSA programme needs to establish.
<u>Health</u> • 2 primary healths Centres/sub Centres per lakh population in the district and number of beds in hospitals per lakh of population are 31.	• 3 more primary health centers/sub centers should be opened and beds should be increased by 9 beds per lakh of population.	• Convergence with Health Department and U.P. Health Project.

### II. 20 Implementation Strategy of Action Plan

Thus, on the basis of above action plan, around 2000 units of different rural activities can be promoted in Mirzapur district. It is expected that total employment generation would be of around 15000 persons. The financial requirement would be of Rs. 14.20 crores. These estimates are for the year 2006-07. An increase of 10-15 percent per annum may be made for the coming years as suggested in the Industrial Policy of Government of Uttar Pradesh, 2003. Since the existing level of infrastructure in Mirzapur district is more or less at par with the state average, except the electrification, roads coverage and some vital social infrastructures, rural industries can easily be promoted and substantial employment can be generated, if KVIB and DIC put up serious efforts. In this direction. The following points should be taken into consideration in the strategy of implementation of Action Plan:

- A holistic approach of development will have to be taken up. The development of agriculture, animal husbandry and non-farm activities will have to be taken up simultaneously.

- The banks should come forward to extend hassle free credit to promote different rural activities in the district.
- The intakes in ITI's should be increased and the type of trades should be increased, keeping in view the local conditions.
- Since the courses in the ITI's are long duration, it may not be possible for the artisans to take admission in these courses.
- Therefore, for the rural artisans, short duration courses should be framed to suit the need of artisans.
- In order to provide support to rural artisans, Common Facility Centres (CFC's) should be developed by involving NGOs, individual artisans and private sector. The one time grants to set up such CFC, s should be provided by the KVIB.
- The creation of marketing network would provide further boost to the rural industries in Mirzapur district. The development of marketing marts and tie-up with the private sector to market the products of rural industries should be explored. The marketing tie up with NGO's and private firms/intermediaries needs to be explored in terms of marketing of manufactured items should be established.
- There is also need of proper integration and coordination among all the concerned departments.
- The convergence needs to be established with the Department of Rural Development and other World Bank Sponsored Programmes like UPDASP and PACT to implement its programme in the district.
- The KVIB should also look into the possibility of popularizing the Khadi spinning on Ambar Charkha, which has great potential to provide good part time income to rural people particularly the women.
- The formation of SHG's and then to take up the KVIB activities should be explored in cooperation with NGO's.
- The KVIB needs to take up the activities identified here with proper planning, motivation, training, developing linkages with the banks, private sector and developing CFC's. With the seriousness of the KVIB officials, the proposed action plan to develop the rural industries for mass employment generation can successfully be implemented in Mirzapur district.

## II.21 Implementing Agencies

The following agencies should take up the development of identified activities in Mirzapur district:

Activities	Implementing Agency
<b>Khadi &amp; Village Industries</b>	
Readymade Garment	KVIB
Flour Mill	KVIB
Tailoring	KVIB
Rice Mill	KVIB
Cycle Repairing	KVIB
Animal Feed	KVIB
Repairing of Agriculture Implement	KVIB
Carpet	KVIB, Department of Industry
Tent	KVIB
Carpenter	KVIB
Bangle	KVIB
Soap Making	KVIB
Stone Cutting	KVIB
<b>Total</b>	
<b>Other Economic Activities</b>	
Goatary	Department of Animal Husbandry
Poultry	Banks
General Store	Department of Animal Husbandry
Dairy	Department of Animal Husbandry
Transport	Banks
Aara Machine	DIC
Hardware Shops	Banks
Sheep	Department of Animal Husbandry
Building Stone	DIC
Piggery	Department of Animal Husbandry
Fisheries	Department of Fisheries
Agriculture Development	Banks, Department of Agriculture
Fertilizer Shop	Banks, Department of Agriculture
<b>Total</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	

Annexure I: Preferences of Unemployed Youths for Different Rural Industries in Mirzapur District

Industry	Rajgarh	Marihan	Total
<b>Khadi &amp; Village Industries</b>			
Readymade Garment	2	1	3
Flour Mill	6	3	9
Tailoring	3	0	3
Rice Mill	1	0	1
Cycle Repairing	4	0	4
Animal Feed	2	1	3
Repairing of Agriculture Implement	1	1	2
Carpet	1	0	1
Tent	0	1	1
Carpenter	0	7	7
Bangle	0	1	1
Soap Making	1	2	3
Stone Cutting	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Other Economic Activities</b>			
Gottary	47	34	81
Poultry	8	5	13
General Store	34	26	60
Dairy	15	37	52
Transport	6	4	10
Aara Machine	1	1	2
Hardware Shops	1	0	1
Sheep	2	0	2
Building Stone	1	0	1
Piggery	0	2	2
Fisheries	0	2	2
Agricultural Development	1	0	1
Fertilizer Shop	0	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>230</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>269</b>

**Annexure II: Number of Units to be setup and Employment to be generated in Mirzapur District**

Industry	No. Of Unit	Unit Cost	Per Unit Employment	Financial Outlay	Total Employment
<b>Khadi &amp; Village Industries</b>					
Readymade Garment	48	6.37	20	75.60	240
Flour Mill	22	4.42	24	28.80	132
Tailoring	45	1.08	32	16.00	360
Rice Mill	7	3.20	36	25.60	84
Cycle Repairing	17	2.40	16	20.40	68
Animal Feed	16	5.49	60	19.20	240
Repairing of Agriculture Implement	12	4.64	27	16.80	108
Carpet	46	1.60	12	128.00	184
Tent	37	3.80	30	15.20	370
Carpenter	7	2.10	16	7.20	28
Bangle	15	2.60	84	12.80	315
Soap Making	2	5.60	12	5.60	6
Stone Cutting	31	5.82	80	60.00	620
<b>Total</b>	<b>305</b>			<b>431.2</b>	<b>2755</b>
<b>Other Economic Activities</b>					
Goatary	212	1.80	24	94.40	1272
Poultry	78	1.74	40	34.00	780
General Store	120	2.24	16	67.20	480
Dairy	887	1.63	32	361.46	7096
Transport	68	7.15	8	120.00	136
Aara Machine	20	8.10	20	39.60	100
Hardware Shops	9	3.60	40	16.00	90
Sheep	19	1.90	48	18.00	228
Building Stone	6	9.00	96	27.00	144
Piggery	204	1.89	32	93.60	1632
Fisheries	39	3.79	24	49.04	234
Agricultural Development	21	5.14	24	36.00	126
Fertilizer Shop	15	8.85	8	32.40	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>1698</b>			<b>988.70</b>	<b>12348</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2003</b>			<b>1419.9</b>	<b>15103</b>

## Annexure III: Block-wise Number of Potential Rural Industries of Mirzapur District

Industry	Rahgarh	Marihan	Jamalpur	Lalganj	Total
<b>Khadi &amp; Village Industries</b>					
Readymade Garment	12	10	13	13	48
Flour Mill	6	0	5	11	22
Tailoring	16	12	17	0	45
Rice Mill	0	4	0	3	7
Cycle Repairing	8	0	9	0	17
Animal Feed	3	3	3	7	16
Repairing of Agriculture Implement	0	3	6	3	12
Carpet	0	40	0	6	46
Tent	0	2	0	35	37
Carpenter	0	3	0	4	7
Bangle	6	0	5	4	15
Soap Making	1	0	1	0	2
Stone Cutting	10	10	11	0	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>305</b>
<b>Other Economic Activities</b>					
Goatery	50	62	45	55	212
Poultry	20	20	19	19	78
General Store	34	26	32	28	120
Dairy	236	211	225	215	887
Transport	18	14	20	16	68
Aara Machine	4	6	4	6	20
Hardware Shops	5	0	4	0	9
Sheep	10	0	9	0	19
Building Stone	3	0	3	0	6
Piggery	42	62	40	60	204
Fisheries	13	12	14	0	39
Agricultural Development	8	6	7	0	21
Fertilizer Shop	3	5	4	3	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>1698</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>2003</b>

**Annexure IV: Block-wise Total Employment to be generated in Potential Rural Industries of Mirzapur District**

Industry	Rahgarh	Marihan	Jamalpur	Lalganj	Total
<b>Khadi &amp; Village Industries</b>					
Readymade Garment	60	50	65	65	240
Flour Mill	36	0	30	66	132
Tailoring	128	96	136	0	360
Rice Mill	0	48	0	36	84
Cycle Repairing	32	0	36	0	68
Animal Feed	45	45	45	105	240
Repairing of Agriculture Implement	0	27	54	27	108
Carpet	0	160	0	24	184
Tent	0	20	0	350	370
Carpenter	0	12	0	16	28
Bangle	126	0	105	84	315
Soap Making	3	0	3	0	6
Stone Cutting	200	200	220	0	620
<b>Total</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>2911</b>
<b>Other Economic Activities</b>					
Goatary	300	372	270	330	1272
Poultry	200	200	190	190	780
General Store	136	104	128	112	480
Dairy	1888	1688	1800	1720	7096
Transport	36	28	40	32	136
Aara Machine	20	30	20	30	100
Hardware Shops	50	0	40	0	90
Sheep	120	0	108	0	228
Building Stone	72	0	72	0	144
Piggery	336	496	320	480	1632
Fisheries	78	72	84	0	234
Agricultural Development	48	36	42	0	126
Fertilizer Shop	6	10	8	6	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>3236</b>	<b>2990</b>	<b>3072</b>	<b>2894</b>	<b>12192</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3920</b>	<b>3694</b>	<b>3816</b>	<b>3673</b>	<b>15103</b>

**Annexure V: Block-wise Financial Requirement of Potential Rural Industries in  
Mirzapur District (Rs. Lakh)**

Industry	Rahgarh	Marihan	Jamalpur	Lalganj	Total
<b>Khadi &amp; Village Industries</b>					
Readymade Garment	21.60	18.00	18.00	18.00	75.60
Flour Mill	10.80		9.00	9.00	28.80
Tailoring	6.40	4.80	4.80	0.00	16.00
Rice Mill	0	12.80	0.00	12.80	25.60
Cycle Repairing	9.60	0	10.8	0	20.40
Animal Feed	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80	19.20
Repairing of Agriculture Implement	0	5.25	5.78	5.78	16.80
Carpet	0	64.00	0.00	64.00	128.00
Tent	0	7.60	0.00	7.60	15.20
Carpenter	0.00	3.60	0.00	3.60	7.20
Bangle	4.80		4.00	4.00	12.80
Soap Making	2.80		2.80	0.00	5.60
Stone Cutting	20.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	60.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>80.80</b>	<b>140.85</b>	<b>79.98</b>	<b>129.58</b>	<b>431.20</b>
<b>Other Economic Activities</b>					
Goatary	20.00	24.8	24.8	24.8	94.40
Poultry	8.50	8.5	8.5	8.5	34.00
General Store	20.40	15.6	15.6	15.6	67.20
Dairy	98.90	87.52	87.52	87.52	361.46
Transport	36.00	28	28	28	120.00
Aara Machine	7.20	10.8	10.8	10.8	39.60
Hardware Shops	8.00	0	8.00	0.00	16.00
Sheep	9.00	0	9.00	0.00	18.00
Building Stone	13.50	0	13.50	0.00	27.00
Piggery	18.00	25.2	25.2	25.2	93.60
Fisheries	17.68	15.68	15.68	0.00	49.04
Agricultural Development	14.40	10.80	10.80	0.00	36.00
Fertilizer Shop	5.40	9.00	9.00	9.00	32.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>276.98</b>	<b>235.90</b>	<b>266.40</b>	<b>209.42</b>	<b>988.70</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>357.78</b>	<b>376.75</b>	<b>346.38</b>	<b>339.00</b>	<b>1419.90</b>